

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

[The Mining Journal is Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper and for Transmission Abroad.]

No. 2443.—VOL. LII.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1882.

WITH SUPPLEMENT. { PRICE SIXPENCE PER ANNUM, BY POST £1

M R. JAMES H. CROFTS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER
AND MINING SHARE DEALER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1842.

BUSINESS transacted in all descriptions of MINING Stocks and Shares (British and Foreign), Consols, Banks, Bonds (Foreign and Colonial), Railways, Insurance, Assurance, Telegraph, Tramway, Shipping, Canal, Gas, Water, and Dock Shares, and all Miscellaneous Shares.

BUSINESS negotiated in Stocks and Shares not having a general market value.

Every Friday a general and reliable List issued (a copy of which will be forwarded on application), containing closing prices of the week.

MINES INSPECTED.

BANKERS: CITY BANK, LONDON—SOUTH CORNWALL BANK, ST. AUSTELL.

SPECIAL DEALINGS in the following, or part:—

40 Arendal, 17s.	35 Hington Down, 18s 9	100 Parys Copper, 10s.
75 Almada, 10s. 6d.	100 Herdfoot.	75 Prince of Wales, 10s.
32 Bedford United, 38s 9	50 Hoover Hill, 3s. 6d.	50 Panulicillo, 26 7s. 0d.
25 Bratsberg, 31s.	100 Javali, 5s.	50 Pestarena, 4s. 9d.
50 Bwlich United, 15s.	20 Killifreth, 26.	15 Ruby, £2 2s.
50 Carnarvon Cop., 9s.	100 La Plata, 22 1s.	50 Rhodet Reef, 19s. 6d.
75 Callao-Bis, 10s.	200 Langford, 6s.	20 Richmond, 49s.
50 Consolidated, 5s.	50 Last Chance, 10s.	10 Roman Gravels, 29s.
25 D'Eresby Mount, 13s 9	20 Leadhills, 22 1s.	20 Sierra Buttes, 32s. ed.
25 Devon Con., 28 1/2.	50 Marke Valley, 8s. 9d.	10 S. Condurrow, £8 2s.
100 Devon Fron, 5s. 6d.	100 Mona.	50 So Darren, 12s.
50 Don Pedro, 6s.	50 Mona Consols, 20s.	25 S. E. Wynaad, £3 13 9
100 Drakewalls, 12s. 6d.	50 Mofra Du, 6s. 9d.	50 Santa Barbara, 10s.
50 East Blue Hills, 10s.	50 Mysore Gold, 17s. 6d.	20 Devon Uni., 15s.
50 East Caradon, 7s.	50 Mysore Reef, 3s.	100 Sortridge, 4s. 6d.
50 E. Chiverton, 25s.	100 No. Herdfoot, off w.	150 Simon's Reef, 3s.
30 East Lovell, £1 1/2.	75 Nou. Monde, 10s. 3d.	50 Taunay Gt. Con., 5s.
70 E. Roman Grav., 10s.	100 No. Penstruthal, 9s. 9	50 Uni. Van Con., 11s. 3
50 English Australian Gold, 10s. 6d.	100 New W. Caradon, 3s. 3	50 West Phoenix, 12s. 6d.
25 Frontino, £3 1/2.	25 Old Owlcombe, 2s. 6d.	50 West Trevelyan, 12s. 6d.
100 Glenrock, 21s. 9d.	50 Old Shepherds, 8s. 9d.	100 West Caradon, 5s. 9d.
50 Glenroy, 6s.	50 Organos, 22s.	50 West Crebor, 11s.
50 Gold Coast, £1 1/2.	50 Pioneer, 12s.	20 West Polbreen, 20s.
40 Gt. West Chiv., 2s. 6d.	60 Pandora.	50 Wheal Crebor, £3.
60 Grogwinion, 7s.	50 Polrose, 2s. 6d.	10 Wheal Kitty.
15 Gwydir Amal., off w.	40 Port Phillip, 4s. 6d.	100 Wheal Jewell, 2s. 6d.
	50 Potosi, 13s. 3d.	20 Wheal Kitty, £1 2s 6d

* SHARES SOLD FOR FORWARD DELIVERY (ONE, TWO, OR THREE MONTHS) ON DEPOSIT OF TWENTY PER CENT.

* SPECIAL BUSINESS at CLOSE PRICES in all Market TIN, COPPER and LEAD SHARES.

JAMES H. CROFTS, 1, FINCH LANE, LONDON.

ELECTRIC LIGHT SHARES—SPECIAL BUSINESS in Anglo-American Brush, Electric Light and Power Generator, Hammond, &c. Shares sold for cash, account, or for forward delivery (one, two, or three months) on deposit of 20 per cent.

JAMES H. CROFTS, 1, FINCH LANE, LONDON.

RAILWAYS—FOREIGN BONDS—SPECIAL BUSINESS.

Fortnightly Accounts opened on receipt of the usual cover.

JAMES H. CROFTS, 1, FINCH LANE, LONDON.

A MERICAN AND CANADIAN STOCKS AND SHARES—SPECIAL BUSINESS.

Fortnightly Accounts opened on receipt of the usual cover.

JAMES H. CROFTS, 1, FINCH LANE, LONDON.

O PTIONS, SINGLE or DOUBLE, dealt in at close market prices.

JAMES H. CROFTS, 1, FINCH LANE, LONDON.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.—SPECIAL BUSINESS in:—

Cootacovil. Indian Phoenix. Rhodes Reef.
Devala Moyar. Indian Kingston. South-East Wynaad.
Devala Central. Indian Trevelyan. Tambacherry.
Indian Consolidated. Mysore. Wynaad Perseverance.
Indian Glenrock. Oregum.

At CLOSE MARKET PRICES, free of commission.

* Reliable information given on any of the above. A daily price list issued giving closing quotations. SPECIAL BUSINESS in La Plata, Rio Tinto, Frontino and Bolivia, Potosi, Ruby, Nouveau Monde, and Richmond.

* SHARES IN THE ABOVE INDIAN OR OTHER GOLD AND SILVER MINES SOLD FOR FORWARD DELIVERY ONE, TWO, OR THREE MONTHS ON DEPOSIT OF TWENTY PER CENT.

JAMES H. CROFTS, 1, FINCH LANE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1842.

M R. W. H. BUMPUS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,

AND MINING SHARE DEALER

44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1867.

BUSINESS transacted in STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES and MISCELLANEOUS SHARES of every description.

RAILWAYS, BANKS, FOREIGN and COLONIAL BONDS.

TRAMWAYS, TELEGRAPHS, and all the LEADING INVESTMENTS.

Accounts opened for the Fortnightly Settlement

A List of Investments free on application.

Mr. BUMPUS has SPECIAL BUSINESS in the undermentioned:—

50 Akankoo, 8s. 6d.	25 Frontino, 2s. 6d.	20 New Quebrada, £2 11 3
100 Almada, 11s. 3d.	100 Great Golgotha Unit.	50 Prince of Wales, 10s.
40 Bratsberg, 33s. 6d.	11s. 3d.	50 Parys Copper, 10s. 6d.
25 Bedford United.	100 Goodevere.	50 Pioneer, 10s. 6d.
100 Cara Camborne, 16s. 3	50 Gold Coast, £1 5s.	50 Potosi, 12s. 6d.
150 Chile Gold, 11s. 6d.	15 Great Holway, £5 1/2.	50 Rhodes Reef, 20s. 6d.
50 Carnarvon, 13s.	30 Hington Down, 17s. 6	50 Ruby (Old), £2 12s. 6d.
30 Colorado, 31s. 6d.	50 Indian Phoenix, 3s. 3d.	50 Rhodes Reef, 21s. 3d.
5 Carr Bras.	50 Indian Consolidated.	50 Sortridge.
25 Copiapo, 43 1/2.	19s. 9d.	20 South Crebor, 10s.
100 Callao-Bis, 8s. 9d.	50 Indian Glenrock.	30 Tamar, 10s.
50 Drakewalls.	31s. 6d.	50 Tegrembo, 35s.
40 Don Pedro, 6s.	50 Indian Trevelyan.	10 Tincroft.
100 Devon Friendship.	17s.	150 Tinckerville.
20 Devon Consols, £1.	100 La Plata.	50 West Devon, 5s. 6d.
75 Devala-Moyer, 27s.	20 Mona.	50 West Devon, 5s. 6d.
50 Devon Great United.	50 Michipicoten, 20s. 6d.	50 Wheal Jewell, £2.
50 Derwent, 10s.	50 Mysore Gold, 16s. 3d.	50 Wheal Godolphin, £2.
70 Eberhardt, 12s.	25 Marke Valley, 10s.	15 Wh. Grenville.
40 East Blue Hills.	50 New Trumpet, 20s. 6d.	10 West Kitty.
2 East Pool.	50 Norway Cop., 20s. 6d.	25 W. Polbreen, £2 16 3
100 Nouv. Monde, 10s.	50 Potosi, 12s. 6d.	50 Wheal Crebor, £2 16 3

SPECIAL BUSINESS, at close prices, in the SHARES of all the principal HOME and FOREIGN MINES.

IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS.—Shares in SOUND DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES (particularly TIN and COPPER) should be bought at present prices, as many of them are likely to have a considerable rise within the next few months.

Mr. BUMPUS devotes special attention to these Securities, and is in a position to afford reliable information and advice to intending investors and others.

WHEAL GRENVILLE and WEST GODOLPHIN shares are recommended for investment at present prices.

WILLIAM HENRY BUMPUS, SWORN BROKER.

OFFICES: 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1867.

A BBOTT AND CO., STOCK & SHARE BROKERS, 9, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

SILVER HILL Shares should be bought at present prices.

June Circular post free on application.

M R. JOHN RISLEY, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER, 38, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED TWENTY YEARS.

BANKERS: LONDON AND WESTMINSTER, Lothbury.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINING OFFICES.

M ESSRS. PETER WATSON AND CO.,
AUSTIN FRIARS,
OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.O.

BANKERS: THE ALLIANCE BANK (Limited).

M ESSRS. PETER WATSON AND CO.'S
BRITISH AND FOREIGN MONTHLY MINING NEWS
—STOCK AND SHARE INVESTMENT NOTES—MINES,
MINERALS, AND METAL MARKETS—SHARE LIST.
No. 842, VOL. XVII., for JUNE month, is now ready, and will
be sent to customers on application.

Annual Subscription..... 5s. | Single Copy..... 6d.

M ESSRS. PETER WATSON AND CO.,
18, AUSTIN FRIARS, E.O.

M R. A L F R E D E . C O O K E ,
DEALER in BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES
of EVERY DESCRIPTION.
(FROM 76, OLD BROAD STREET)
ESTABLISHED 1853.
9, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

STOCKS AND SHARES FOR SALE.

Mr. ALFRED E. COOKE can SELL the following lots (or any smaller number of shares) to immediate applicants at prices annexed, free of commission.

Where prices are not inserted, the market price of the day will be taken, or offers may be made:—

40 Bratsberg Cop., 30s.	80 Indian Glenrock Gold	50 Parys Copper, 10s. 9d.
50 Carnarvon Cop., 10s.	21 10s.	50 Prince of Wales Cop.,
50 Callao-Bis Gold, 10s.	50 Indian Phenix, 11 1/4	9s. 3d.
120 Chile Gold, 12s.	120 Indian Consoli., 19s 6	10 Ruby, £2 2s.
120 Devon Friend., 3s. 3d.	120 Indian Lead, 22	50 Rhodes Reef,
120 Devon Gt. Uni., 12s. 6d.	15 Leadhills, 22.	15 So. Devon Copper,
120 Devonshire, 5s. 3d.	15 Mona, 4s.	15 Wheal Crebor.
120 E. Chiverton, 25s.	20 Last Chance, 9s. 6d.	20 Wheal Agar.
120 E. Roman Grav., 10s.	20 New Kitty, 37s. 6d.	20 Wheal Basset.
120 English Australian Gold, 10s. 6d.	20 Nouvea Monde, 5s. 9d.	25 Wheal Crebor.
120 Frontino, £3 1/2.	20 Rhodes Reef, 11s. 6d.	30 South Darren.
120 Glenrock, 21s. 9d.	20 Tarnar, 10s.	30 Wheal Jane.
120 Grogwinion, 7s.	20 Tegrembo, 35s.	30 Wheal Jewell.
120 Gwydir Amal., off w.	20 Tincroft.	30 Wheal Phoenix.
	200 La Plata, 28s. 6d.	30 Wheal Trevelyan.
	200 Potosi, 12s. 6d.	30 Wheal Wynaad.
	200 Wheal Crebor, 11s. 6d.	

[JUNE 17, 1882.]

Registration of New Companies.

The following joint-stock companies have been duly registered:—
THE "STANDARD" FYFE-MAIN ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND CONSTRUCTION COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 500,000*l.*, in shares of 5*l.* An electrician's business in all branches, and in conjunction with certain patents. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—D. T. Moad, 19, Earl's Court-square; J. T. Bowden, Beckenham; J. Weatherby, 4, Dunstan Buildings; E. Coventry, 1, Corn Exchange Chambers; W. L. Cole, 5, Stamford-road; A. G. Dickson, Waldershare Park; A. J. Bowden, 34, Leadenhall-street.

THE LONG EATON WEST END MILL COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 9600*l.*, in shares of 8*l.* To erect a factory and carry on in Derbyshire a lace manufacturing business. The subscribers are—F. H. T. Horley, Long Eaton, 20; J. C. Taylor, Long Eaton, 8; W. Wallis, Long Eaton, 15; S. Eden, Long Eaton, 7; A. Crane, Long Eaton, 8; J. Winfield, Long Eaton, 10; F. S. Lawson, Long Eaton, 10; E. T. Horley, Long Eaton, 10; R. Fletcher, Long Eaton, 13; F. P. Norris, Long Eaton, 17.

THE LONDON AND COUNTRY CLUBS (Limited).—Capital 60,000*l.*, in shares of 5*l.* The establishing and maintaining clubs in various parts of the United Kingdom. The subscribers are—J. Ball, Dulwich Grove, 10; J. Branson, 63, Ladbrooke Grove, 5; H. F. Lewis, East Dulwich, 5; H. P. Shield, 28, Strand, 10; B. Lazarus, 1, Bloomfield-terrace, 100; H. Jordan, 1, Finchley-road, 5; T. Keen, 52, Prince of Wales-road, 1.

THE JAY IMPROVED MARINE PROJECTILE COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 40,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.* To acquire, use, sell, or otherwise dispose of certain patents and licenses. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—J. L. Jay, 53, Parliament street; T. Nordenfelt, 53, Parliament-street; P. Thaine, 4, Waterfield-terrace; F. H. Garrett, 34, Colville-terrace; A. Wilpersfarre, 53, Parliament-street; G. R. Jeffier, 158, Dalston Rise; J. Ketcher, 2, Ryde-terrace.

PORT OF PLYMOUTH STEAMSHIP COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 26,500*l.*, in shares of 100*l.* A shipowner's business in all branches. The subscribers are—J. A. Bellamy, Plymouth, 5; T. Buthol, Plymouth, 9; W. Evans, Plymouth, 5; L. Alport, Plymouth, 2; J. B. Pinkham, Plymouth, 2; T. B. Harvey, Plymouth, 5; J. Taylor, Plymouth, 2.

THE WILKINSON PATENT PAVING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 5000*l.*, in shares of 5*l.* To acquire and use certain patents for the production of railway sleepers, paving blocks, sanitary pipes, slabs, &c. The subscribers are—E. Lindsay, 63, Queen Victoria-street, 10; W. Webb, 6, Essex-street, 10; A. T. Hawkins, 2, Dowgate-hill, 5; E. E. Cronk, 12, Pall Mall, 10; E. S. Cavell, 11, Waterloo-place, 10; E. Palmer, 7, Tressellian-crescent, 10; F. Cronk, 12, Pall Mall, 5.

ANGLO-AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 200,000*l.*, in shares of 100*l.* A shipowner's business in all branches. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—W. H. Thompson, Bolton; C. Furness, West Hartlepool; W. Pinkney, Sunderland; W. M. Roche, Sunderland; T. W. Pinkney, Sunderland; S. C. Howarth, Bolton; J. D. Botterell, 101, Leadenhall-street.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF AFRICA (Limited).—Capital 2,000,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.* The various operations of a banking and a trading company. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—H. E. Smith, 9, Holywell-row; T. Hancock, Rotherhithe; J. Smith, Haggerston; T. Lister, 108, Shacklewell-lane; H. A. Baker, Stoke Newington; D. T. Scanlan, 5, Suffield-road; H. Dickson, 299, Tabard-street.

THE GOLDEN CHERONESE MINING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 105,000*l.*, in shares of 1*l.* To adopt and perform an agreement made between R. L. Southern of the one part and F. Jackson as a trustee, for the acquisition of certain mining or other rights and concessions situate within the district of Chindrass Gorninchi Ludung, in the territory of Johole, Malay Peninsula, for the term of 25 years, paying a royalty of 5*l.* per cent. of the products, and a sum of \$20 monthly from commencing operations, which will be those usually connected with gold and silver mining in all branches. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—J. S. Campbell, 1, Queen's Gate Place, Retired Indian C.S.; G. Brokelbank, Anerley, no occupation; W. N. Molesworth-St. Aubyn, 1, Brick Court, M.P.; E. N. Binney, 19, Cullum-street, no occupation; R. L. Southern, 19, Cullum-street, merchant; K. Jones, 11½, Union-court, merchants; F. Clark, 116, Westmoreland-road, clerk. The following are the first directors:—Messrs. Campbell, Brokelbank, Molesworth-St. Aubyn, Binney, and T. Shelford; the number not to be less than three or more than seven. Future directors' qualification 200 shares.

THE SURREY ORLEANS CLUB AND ATHLETIC GROUNDS COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 10,000*l.*, in shares of 1*l.* To establish and maintain a club-house, reading-room, recreation grounds, &c. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—G. Wilson, Brixton; A. Tindall, 53, Chancery-lane; J. P. L. Hopwood, Peckham Rye; J. Day, East Dulwich; A. A. D. L'Estrange, 4, Park-place; H. Elliott, Stoke Newington; B. Dowell, Hammersmith.

THE BELMONT CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 150,000*l.*, in shares of 1*l.* To purchase, or otherwise acquire and work gold and silver mines, minerals, and mining rights in the United States or elsewhere, and personally to carry on the business of mineral mining proprietors and smelters, erecting all the necessary works, plant, machinery, &c. To adopt and carry into effect an agreement made between A. S. Winn of the one part, and this company of the other. This agreement has not been registered. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—F. C. Windsor, Leyton, accountant; W. J. Hammond, 8, Essex-street, clerk; W. E. Keymer, Canonbury, gentleman; A. Gilman, 156, Church-road, gentleman; E. W. Hammond, 42, Knowles-street, printer; T. Oxenham, 4, Springdale-road, gentleman; R. Ager, Crouch Hill, artist. The following gentlemen form the first board:—Major-General W. R. Alexander, W. W. Cragg, E. T. Gourley, A. Stewart, J. Walker, and O. Webb. The number must not be less than three or exceed seven; qualification, 100 shares.

GRIGUOLAND PUBLIC WORKS COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 35,000*l.*, in shares of 1*l.* To acquire the rights of the Grigualand West Railway and Waterworks Company (Limited) and those of the Kimberley Waterworks Company (Limited), and carry on the business connected therewith respectively. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—J. M. Macdonald, 95, Harley-street; M. Macdonald, 33, Nicholas-lane; G. B. Hamilton, 2, Cushion-court; R. Oglo, West Croydon; G. F. Smith, 86, Cannon-street; W. Anderson, Sydenham; G. P. Balfour, 2, Cushion-court.

BRITISH ALLIANCE LAND COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 200,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.* The business of a land and building company in all branches. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—W. Green, 35, Spring Gardens; F. J. C. Hackett, 35, Charleville-road; T. Whitehead, 2, Dowgate Hill; J. Black, Shepherd's Bush; B. W. Jones, 11, Queen Victoria-street; E. Smithson, 26, Cambridge-place; J. E. Woolcott, 35, Spring Gardens.

THE WEST LEIGH SLATE AND SLAB QUARRY COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 12,000*l.*, in shares of 1*l.* To acquire by purchase or otherwise certain quarries, minerals, and lands in Devonshire, known as "Middle Slade Sarcombe," situated in the parish of Harberton, and the quarrying, working, winning, blasting, and manufacturing slates, slabs, stone or minerals, &c. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—A. Tucker, Harberton; R. E. Bounce, Totnes; T. H. Pennett, Harberton; W. M. Berry, Totnes; H. Stevens, Hazeldean; E. Sucker, Ashburton; T. Chiller, Totnes.

THE GERMAN FUEL SAVING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 10,000*l.*, in shares of 1*l.* To acquire and use certain patents in connection with apparatus for the introduction of a mixture of steam and air into spaces in which combustion takes place. The subscribers are—Lord Headley, 7, Astwood-road, 1000; F. S. Hunt, 7, Cromwell-road, 1; J. G. Cope, 3, Great George's-street, 1; J. Livesey, 9, Victoria Chambers, 1; J. R. Kemp, 38, Newbridge-street; G. T. M. White, 34, Chancery-lane, 1; T. D. Evans, 28, Prince's-street, 1.

THE LONDON TRUST AND AGENCY COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 50,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.* To transact every description of exchange, commercial, mercantile, and financial business either as principals or as agents. The subscribers (who take one share each)

are—R. B. O'Rourke, 34, Highbury Grange; C. A. Powell, Finsbury Park; F. E. Withans, 27, Watling-street; K. Powell, Lewisham; M. H. Arundel, 3, Mildmay Park; F. L. White, 95, Highbury Quadrant; F. A. Fosset, 93, Gracechurch-street.

THE ANGLO-CANADIAN LAND COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 500,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.* A land company's business in all branches. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—W. J. McH. Mellis, 104, Fore-street; J. B. Malcolmon, East Barnet; L. Salomons, Mayfair; G. Muffatt, 6, Lime-street; J. Hubbert, West Kirby; F. Stancliffe, Montreal; J. B. Davison, Kew.

THE CANKIM BAMOO GOLD MINES (Limited).—Capital 100,000*l.*, in shares of 1*l.* To adopt and carry into effect an agreement made between the British Trading Company (Limited) of the one part, and C. R. Gibb, as a trustee, relating to the purchase of the lease of a certain property situate in the district of Axim, Gold Coast, for the sum of 60,000*l.*, 27,000*l.* of which by cash and the balance in fully-paid shares, for the purpose of carrying on the various operations in connection with mining for gold and other minerals. The property is well wooded, has the benefit of several water-courses, and covers in extent about a square mile. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—J. Murphy, Highgate, manufacturer; H. Elliott, 62, Dowgate-hill, clerk; W. Lichfield, sen., gentleman; H. Mason, 49, Peckham-grove, clerk; W. Taylor, 53, Gaysford-street, shorthand writer; J. Edney, 116, Manor-place, clerk; W. H. Scales, Stratford, clerk. The first directors are—Sir Rose W. Price, Bart., Messrs. W. H. Peel, J. Croyle, Captain Bellis, and R. B. N. Walker. The qualification of future directors is fixed at 100 shares. Remuneration 700*l.*, to be divided, and 5 per cent. on profits, after payment of 10 per cent. to the shareholders.

SIR W. G. ARMSTRONG AND COMPANY.—To acquire and carry on a long established business of engineers, ordnance, and ammunition makers, contractors, &c. (This company is unlimited.) The subscribers (who take one share each) are—Sir W. G. Armstrong, Elswick; A. Noble, Elswick Works; W. D. Craddas, Elswick Works; P. G. B. Westmacott, Elswick Works; H. O. Rendel, Elswick Works; S. Rendel, 16, Kensington Palace Gardens; Lord Sudeley, 7, Buckingham Gate.

EDISON'S INDIAN AND COLONIAL ELECTRIC COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 250,000*l.*, in shares of 5*l.* An electrician's business, in conjunction with certain acquired patents, rights, &c. The subscribers are—Marquis of Tweeddale, 25, St. James's-place; H. Schlesinger, 5, Kensington Park Gardens; H. B. Weaver, Streatham; C. B. Beresford, Leytonstone; G. Warrender, Edinburgh; J. P. Linton, 87, Elsham-road; F. F. Gordon, 131, Sloane-street.

THE ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN BRUSH ELECTRICAL COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 500,000*l.*, in shares of 5*l.* This company has secured the monopoly of the Brush system of electricity for Austria. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—W. A. Stevenson, Uxbridge; A. Saumarez, 17, Grosvenor Gardens; A. A. Slade, 3, Lyall-street; R. W. Hamilton, 1, Cadogan-square; S. J. Lunter, Queen Ann's Gate; G. B. Powell, 8, St. George's-place; C. F. de K. Stewart, 7, Collingham-road.

THE EARL OF CHESTER STEAMSHIP COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 17,500*l.*, in shares of 17*l.* The purchase, owning, and working of said steamship. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—W. H. Martin, Cardiff; H. B. Marquand, Cardiff; W. P. Annear, Cardiff; J. T. Hutchins, Cardiff; T. H. Owen, Cardiff; A. Thornley, Cardiff; W. Blom, Cardiff.

The LIST OF APPLICATIONS will CLOSE on TUESDAY, the 20th, for LONDON, and on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, for the COUNTRY.

No cash will be paid by way of Purchase Money until trial workings shall prove a yield of not less than one ounce of Gold per ton of ore. All moneys payable to the Vendors will be held in trust until the value of the ore is certified.

The Cankim Bamoo Gold Mines (LIMITED).

GOLD COAST OF AFRICA.

CAPITAL £100,000, DIVIDED INTO 100,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH.

PAYABLE—1*s.* on application; 4*s.* on allotment, and the balance by calls of 2*s. 6d.*; not less than one month's notice being given of each call as required.

DIRECTORS.

Sir ROSE LAMBERT PRICE, Bart., 75, Warwick Road, South Kensington (Chairman).

WALTER H. PEEL, Esq., 6, Queen's Gate Terrace, South Kensington.

JAMES CROYLE, Esq., Baltic Chambers, 108, Bishopsgate Street (Member of the Peruvian Bondholders' Committee).

Captain BELLIS, Walham Green (late of Lagos, West Coast of Africa).

*R. B. N. WALKER, Esq., F.R.G.S.

*Will join the Board after allotment as Consulting Director, having had upwards of 30 years' experience on the West Coast of Africa.

BANKERS—The ALLIANCE BANK (Limited), Bartholomew Lane, E.C.

SOLICITORS—EDWARD SMITH and CO., Abchurch Chambers, Abchurch Lane.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. COOPER, WINTLE, and CO., Coleman Street Buildings.

Messrs. F. LUCAS, SON, and CO., 20, Great Marlborough Street, W.

SECRETARY—(pro tem.)—Mr. CHARLES RAMSAY GIBB.

OFFICES — PALMERSTON BUILDINGS.

PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed to purchase and work the Cankim Bamoo Mines, recently acquired by the Appolia Syndicate, with whom an agreement has been made of an unusually favourable character.

Cankim Bamoo, which is situate in close proximity to the coast, one mile from Sariaman (or Saihomem), and about 17 miles from Axim, has long been known as the most renowned mining camp of the Axim district. As will be seen by the map accompanying the prospectus there are a vast number of native pits sunk on the property, showing long and persistent working, and it is well known that whenever aboriginal workings are found to have existed on a large scale in any part of the world a rich harvest remains for those who come after with adequate machinery.

The port of Axim is only 23 days' steam from Liverpool, and there is a regular communication by steamer every fortnight, or oftener when inducement is given.

The term for which the lease of these mines has been granted is for 99 years, without royalty, at a rental of £100 per annum, renewable for a similar period should the then holders so desire it. The extent of the property is 2000 yards by 1600 yards, or rather more than a square mile.

The contract of purchase provides that from 20 to 50 tons of ore should be brought immediately to England, taken by an officer of the company, and should it be found that the ore taken in bulk from the mine does not at least average 1 oz. of gold to the ton, all the monetary payment will be forwarded to the company.

This stipulation is one the value of which will be appreciated, as showing the confidence of the vendors, and preventing the company from parting with money until they are assured on indisputable evidence that their property is one of very great value while the fact of having so large a quantity of the ore in this country will enable the directors to have the ore treated in a manner that will enable them at once to select the most suitable machinery, and thus avoid the delay and useless expenditure that have characterised most gold mining enterprise.

The samples of ore sent over to England were submitted to Mr. Claudet, assayer to the Bank of England, to whom they were sent direct. He found gold and silver in all the samples, and that as the depth increased so did the richness of the ore. From one-half of the whole bulk of the sample taken at a depth of 24 ft. Mr. Claudet obtained an average of 2 ozs. 5 dwts. of gold to the ton; the other half remains at the office of the company for inspection.

Although it is believed that the result of the assays given will be fully maintained, the following calculations are only based upon the supposition that the quartz produces but one ounce, or £3 10s. of gold to the ton; the alluvial deposit but 17s. 6d.

The result of crushing, washing, and amalgamating:—
50 tons of quartz per day, at a yield of 1 oz. (say, £3 10s.) per ton for 200 days only, will give a gross profit per annum £45,500

Deduct (say) 5s. per ton for working expenses (crushing), management, &c. 16,000

£29,500

250 tons of alluvial soil per day, at a yield of 5 dwts. (say, 17s. 6d.) per ton, for 200 days £43,750

Deduct (say) 5s. per ton working expenses (hydraulic washing) management, &c. 12,500

£31,250

Annual profit from treating quartz £29,500

Annual profit from washing alluvial soil £31,250

Total annual profit £60,750

It must be stated that Mr. Wulfken, in his report to the directors of the Appolia Syndicate, says:—"As regards these samples I am sending to England there is no selecting done whatever. At the old incline I put in four blasts, and the stuff was put into sacks as it came to hand." Mr. Wulfken is an experienced Californian miner, and the directors place great reliance on his integrity.

DISTRIBUTION OF 100 PER CENT. BONUS SHARES ON FIRST 6000 SHARES ISSUED.

The New Terras Tin Mining Company (LIMITED).

Incorporated with Limited Liability under the Companies Acts, 1862, 1867, 1877, and 1880.

CAPITAL £35,000, IN 17,500 SHARES OF £2 EACH.

2s. 6d. to be paid on application, 2s. 6d. on allotment, and the balance by instalments of 2s. 6d. per share, at intervals of not less than three months.

Should no allotment be made, the application money will be returned in full.

This company is promoted on mutual terms, the shareholders participating 100 per cent. in bonus shares, thus—For every 10 shares applied for and allotted bonus shares of same value will be given, whereby all such holders will participate mutually on their holdings.

With a view to economy, it is intended at the first general meeting of the shareholders to appoint a small committee of management, consisting of two or three of the largest shareholders who may be able to devote their attention to the working of the mine. The management will thus be in the hands of a few practical men instead of a board of directors, who usually know little or nothing of mining, and whose salaries and expenses unnecessarily add to the cost of working.

BANKERS.

CORNISH BANK (Limited), Truro, Cornwall.
Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, and SMITH, Lombard Street, London.
SOLICITOR—J. R. PAULL, Esq., Truro, Cornwall.
MANAGERS—Messrs. JAMES and Co., Grampound Road.
SECRETARY—Mr. A. C. BURNS (pro. tem.)

OFFICES—GRAMPOUND ROAD, CORNWALL.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company has been re-established on mutual terms for the re-working of Terras Mine, a valuable and extensive property situated in the St. Austell district, which it is stated has returned fully £20,000,000 worth of metallic ores.

This is undoubtedly one of the best mines in Cornwall or Devon. The estimated amount of tin ground to operate on at once is over 200,000 cubic fathoms, and which, at the present price of tin, would give a profit of £550,000. Fredrick Ashwell, C.E., of Truro, and Captain Henry James, of Redruth, estimate the extraordinary tin course, which traverses the entire length of the sett, which is nearly 40 ft. wide, to give 220,000 cubic fathoms in reserves, which, judging from the average produce of what has already been broken, and a fair trial made, to be worth the sum of £550,000 which probably exceeds the value of reserves of any tin mine in Cornwall. The profits to be realised, if due economy be observed, amounts to no less a sum than £275,000, whilst the yield increases in depth.

It is proposed to erect plant which will be capable of returning 50 tons of tin ore per month, and this at a profit of, say, £25 per ton, will give £150,000 a year, or over 50 per cent. per annum on the entire capital.

Copies of Agreement, Memorandum, and Articles of Association of the Company, can be inspected at the Offices of the Solicitor of the Company.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares, can be obtained at the Offices of the Company, and from the Bankers.

CLOSING OF THE SHARE LIST.

The CLOSING of the LIST will TAKE PLACE on or before THURSDAY, the 29th instant, and those who have not sent in their Applications should lose no time in applying in order to secure an Allotment.

WATSON BROTHERS' MINING CIRCULAR.

WATSON BROTHERS,
MINEOWNERS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS &c
1, ST MICHAEL'S ALLEY CORNHILL, LONDON

The late Capt. Charles Thomas, of Dolcoath, one of the greatest mining authorities of his day, directed attention to three leading features in profitable mining phenomena—1. The geological character of the locality.—2. The general appearance, contents, and size of the lodes.—3. Their bearing or direction. But as it was more easy to say in what strata a mine would not be found profitable than to say where it will, he said in regard to No. 1 that no profitable mine was ever found in moorstone, or primitive granite, such as is found in high hills with projecting tops—as Carn Brea, Carn Neath, Caradon Hill, Kit Hill, Rough Tor, &c. At the sides of these hills another kind of granite is found, but in the primitive granite no mine of any kind yielding a profit has ever been discovered. Good tin mines are generally found in secondary granite, or in very quartzose or micaceous clay-slate, connected or unconnected with elvan. With regard to No. 2, he says, in his remarks on the geology of Cornwall and Devon—"A gossan of a fair size is an excellent guide, and almost a certain one for ores not far below the surface. They are not always found directly under the gossan; however, but often at a short distance east or west of it." Gossan of the genuine sort must have plenty of friable quartz in it. As to No. 3, the direction or bearing of a lode is of great importance, a lode taking an erratic course never making a profitable mine. Copper lodes should range from 10° north to 50° south of east (but it is also well known that some of the richest lodes in Cornwall have been *cautious*, that is, lodes running north and south, or contra to the recognised rule). Whatever may be the cause, he says, of metalliferous deposits, occurrences in his experience declare in unmistakeable language that they have not been thrown up from beneath, and the miner will spend his money in vain in attempting to explore impenetrable and barren rock. Whether lodes are found in granite or killas they will not be found productive unless intersected by elvan or cross-courses.

East Blue Hills sold for the four weeks 2 tons 14 cwts. of tin for 154L 7s. Would have sold more had there been more stamps at work.

There was a slight mistake or clerical error in the remarks on West Crebor. It should have been the lode for some fathoms had been 3 ft., and had increased to 5 ft. wide.

A shareholder in a Cost-book mine is not liable for moneys borrowed, or for overdrawn accounts at bankers by pursers or agents, unless they are fully authorised to borrow by a special resolution of the shareholders. We object to all borrowing; calls should be made to meet the liabilities, and enforced from those in arrear. In June, 1847, an important case bearing on this point of borrowing was tried in the Court of Common Pleas—*Ricketts v. Bennett*—and decided before the Judges in Appeal. Ricketts were bankers in Penzance, and sued Bennett, a shareholder, for the balance of an overdrawn account of the purser of Wheal Providence. The bankers lost their action, and it was clearly decided that one of several co-adventurers in a mine has not as such any authority to pledge the credit of the general body for money borrowed for the purposes of the concern, and the fact of his having the general management of the mine makes no difference in the absence of circumstances from which an implied authority for that purpose can be inferred. The usual course in relinquishment of shares is to pay up the proportion of debt to the end of the month in which the shares are relinquished; and on payment of this no further liability can attach to the party relinquishing. His proportion of the value of materials he could claim in two years, and they had to be valued by two valuers, one for the company, and one for the shareholder relinquishing. In 1853 an important case was argued and decided before the Lords Justices Knight Bruce and Turner, and Lord Chancellor Cranworth. A shareholder had sent in a relinquishment of his shares according to the rule of the Cost-book; the company was very soon afterwards wound-up,

and the shareholder's name was placed on the list of contributors. The Judges removed his name with costs against the company.

At Morfa Du the lode in Ida shaft is worth 4 tons of blue stone and 3 tons of copper ores per fathom, and a most important point is that in 14 fathoms driving a deeper level will come under this.

At Parys Copper there is an improvement at the 90 west in No. 2 and also in the 90 east.

The market has been pretty well cleared of Prince of Wales shares, and a discovery may be made soon. Can't answer the other question at present.

THE WILD DUCK, OR SPORTSMAN'S ARMS.

"Well," says Old Tom, "thee cust think what thee's mind to, Jan Temby; but to my mind there's nothing partier or fittier in this world than a good dinner, and a good drop of drink afterwards in comfort and quietness." "But what?" said Jemmy Dowa, "will the teetotalers say about the drink?" "They may say what they mind to," says Old Tom; "but I look upon a teetotaler as not knowing half so much as my old boss—for old Punch, when he had enuff will stop, and you can't make un take a drop more, but a teetotaler don't know, like a hoss or a bullock, when he had enuff, or when to stop. So I say a good dinner and a moderate good drink, after a week's hard work, is the most comfortable thing in the world." "Now you are all settled and at ease," says Cousin Will, "I would like to say a word or two about 'lords' dues in mines." We hear frequent complaints on this subject, but it appears to me the fault rests entirely with the adventurers in mines—for it is a dead certainty that the lords will not or cannot work the mines; consequently, if the adventurers refused to do so unless they obtained fair and equitable terms there is no doubt, in my opinion, but they would be fairly met by the lords. For instance, we have lately seen started East Wheal Rose, Old Shepherds, Great Polgoon, Tresavean, &c., the working of which will require the outlay of tens of thousands of pounds before it is possible to realise any profit. Now, when agreeing for the leases of those mines if the parties thereto made it a *sine qua non* that no dues should be paid until all outlay had been repaid, and then only in *bona fide* profits, I think that the lords would have agreed to the terms; but did any of the lessees of these old mines insist upon these terms? If they did that, then there is no person to blame but themselves." "You are quite right," says Uncle Henney; "it is the fault of the adventurers, and nobody else—and no lease should be taken of old or new bals but on the terms you name, Cousin Will, and depend upon it let 'One and All' join together, and the lords would soon listen to reason." "Well, Old Tom," says Jan Jewill, "hast a any news about the institutions? Have they stopped the tin yet going down the Red River, or made some wonderful discoveries?" "Why, Jan," says Old Tom, "tis very easy to axe questions; but to tell what discoveries the Camborne Institutions made will take a cleverer man than I shall ever be—but some say they are so grand that another young institution is to be planted up to Troon." "Troon," says Uncle Henney; "why I can mind when ther wos only four old thatched houses, with green gutters before the doors, and turf-ricks in the middle of the town place in Troon, and only two houses in Troon Moor—Old Skeze Pascoe's and Uncle Stee Temill's." "I can mind it too," says Jan Temby; "but some say that 2000 people now live in Troon, and sure enuff they should have a little institution of their own as well as Camborne." "Ded ee ever mind Old Joe H—g, tinker, living in Troon Sose." "Jas," says Uncle Henney, "I knowed Old Joe very well." "I wonder," says Jan, "how a got the nickname of 'Tinker'?" "I'll tell ee," says Uncle Henney; "Old Joe was working in Cook's Kitchen in old Capt. Joe Vivian's time, and one day Old Joe was put to dreeve a shallow level towards a privy. After some days Capt. Joe said 'How art a getting on, Joe; has a cut the lode yet?' 'No,' says Old Joe; 'but I'm sure I'm getting near'n, for there's a party 'keenly tinker' in the back of the end.' Throw to un," says Capt. Joe, "for thee art sure to have a bundle of a lode very soon;" "and so a had, and wor nearly suffocated in the bargain, and that wor the way the poor old fellow got the nickname of 'tinker'; and there are scores of concealed young miners going

about now dressed up in their best clothes every day who don't know a true 'tinker' of a lode from Old Joe's tinker." "That's very true," says Jemmy Dowa; "and I should like to know what all the hundreds and thousands of the young dandy miners mean to do with themselves? Tes shameful go which way you will of an evening to see droves of young beardless puppies thronging the streets with butt-ends of cigars or short pipes in their mouths, like pigs carrying straws in their mouths before a flood of rain." "Why, Jemmy," says Jan Temby, "didn't ee hear the news what is going to be done for all the dandy miners of Camborne?" "Not a word," says Jemmy. "Well then," says Jan, "I'll tell ye. They poor young fellows are worked so hard in deep levels and poor air, and have only eight hours in the 24 they don't know what to do weth, that some kind-hearted old ladies are going to subscribe money to purchase a park on purpose for a pleasure ground for them near Camborne, where they will have cricket matches and all sorts of games, bands of music, and everything that is invented for their amusement and recreation, and especially for the benefit of their health, as the old ladies are afraid that unless they have pure air and exercise the 'eight hours' severe work killing time will carry off hundreds in a galloping consumption." "I'll tell ye a plan," says Old Tom, "for a trifle that will give them health and strength, and make men of them fit for anything. Instead of the old ladies laying out heaps of money, buying a park and pleasure ground, I would only ask for a trifling sum to purchase 600 pair of small bellows. Then once a week I would march 1200 of the hard worked young miners in separate companies of 100 each, some to the top of Bicken Hill, some to Carn Entral, Bolenow Cairn, Nine Maidens, Hangman Burrow, &c. When arrived on the top of those hills each company of 100 men should form a ring, and at the word of command they would begin to march round and round with the sun, every man with his mouth so wide open as he could spread it. Every second man would have a bellows blowing a blast of air into the man before him, so that taking in fresh air in front and rear each man would have both air and exercise sufficient for week; and after marching round and round with the sun, and the front men were filled with air, orders would be given to march round against the sun, so that the rear man gets a bellyful of fresh air as well as the front man. After this gentle exercise every man would return home happy and comfortable, and ready to bust with fresh air." "Theirn, Old Tom," says Uncle Henney, "is no doubt a cheap plan to get fresh air and exercise; but in our rear-ing we wor never at a loss for one or other. We had no time to idle, for after coming home from bal and had a bit of something to eat we had plenty of air and exercise hacking up and hedging in old stoney downes, and by hard and constant labour we have now little farms and houses of our own over our heads; and I would advise all the young dandy miners who want air and exercise to try my plan first, Old Tom. Let every man hack and hedge in one acre of downes every year, and twill pay him better than cricketing or any other game; but if this is too mean an occupation for young miners we have scores of miles of lodes near us never touched yet, and when opened and worked will make as good bals as any we have working. Now, let all young men who want air and exercise go in pares east, west, north, and south coesteanning, and it will pay them much better than looking at other people doing nothing. Besides, smart intelligent young miners thus employed could but fall to make important and valuable discoveries." "I endorse every word just spoken by Uncle Henney," says Cousin Will; "but as Old Tom's plan is a novel idea I propose that we have the best bowl of punch Becky can make before we part." This was agreed to, and a most pleasing meeting terminated.—From *Cousin Jack's Unpublished MSS.*

GREAT WESTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the City Terminus Hotel, on Wednesday, for the purpose of confirming the resolutions passed at the extraordinary general meeting held on May 3.—Mr. H. RUSSELL EVANS occupied the chair by the consent of the meeting, and among those present at the board were Messrs. James Whitehead, Maudsley, Southern, and Captain the Hon. Fred. Greville.—The SECRETARY having read the minutes of the last meeting, which were confirmed,

The CHAIRMAN said that the special meeting was held that day for the purpose of confirming resolutions passed at the last meeting, and these resolutions were to be passed in order to comply with the requirements of the Stock Exchange before that body would grant them a settlement and quotation. The alterations were, to a great extent merely verbal and technical, and he would read the resolutions, which were as follows:—"That section 40 of the Articles of Association of the Great Western Electric Light and Power Company (Limited) be, and the same is hereby struck out and expunged from the said articles, and the same articles shall read and be construed as if the said section 40 had never been inserted therein." 2. "That the words 'or the person entitled to the share by transmission, as the case may be,' in section 41 of the said articles be, and the same are hereby struck out and expunged from the said articles, and the said section 41 of the same articles shall read and be construed as if the said words had never been inserted therein."

Mr. SYMONDS seconded the first resolution, and the other was seconded by Colonel SHAKESPEARE. Both were carried unanimously and the Chairman formally declared the meeting at an end.

STATUTORY MEETING.

A statutory meeting was held immediately afterwards, when Mr. Evans was again formally voted to the chair. He said the meeting was held merely to comply with the Act of Parliament. He might tell them that of course they had not allotted any shares for very many weeks, although they had done a great deal of business. They had sold the concession for Devon and Cornwall for 15,000/-, and they had some important negotiations pending with regard to the sale or some arrangement for other portions of their district. They had a proposal between them for a central station for Bristol, where they would be doing very extensive business immediately they could secure a suitable site for a station. They had selected a central station for Cardiff, so that they would be able to go on lighting there immediately. Premises at Newport had been offered them, which he thought would be particularly suitable for a central station, and where they would, he thought, be doing a very considerable business soon. They had negotiations pending in other towns, and he thought the prospects of the company were of the most favourable character. There could be no question whatever that the electric light would be most certainly the illuminator of the future. He did not think he could enlarge upon the matters, but he would be most happy to answer any questions. The secretary would always be pleased to give any information as to what the company was doing.

No questions having been asked, a vote of thanks was given to the Chairman and board.

The CHAIRMAN, in response, said he thought it was a good proof that the shareholders were satisfied with the way in which the work had been done, as there were not many shareholders present, and he hoped everything would still go on satisfactorily. He might mention that the board had appointed a manager, and they had also got a practical electrician, and that they were proceeding with the work as fast as they possibly could. (Cheers.)

The proceedings then terminated.

CARBONS FOR ELECTRIC LAMPS.—The invention of Messrs. JAMES and LEE, of Ravenhend, Beckenham, relates to a process and apparatus for the manufacture of carbons for electric lamps in such a manner as to obtain great density and uniformity in their constitution. For this purpose they reduce the carbonaceous material to a fine powder, and this they mould under very great pressure applied laterally to the cylindrical or polygonal form desired. The press which they employ is thus constructed:—In a strong plate they form a number of longitudinal slots, each of the length and width desired for a carbon. In these slots they fit lower and upper punches, the faces of which are hollowed each to the profile of the half section of the carbon. Both these punches are attached to heads that are moveable in vertical guides subject to hydraulic or other suitable powerful pressure. The upper punches being withdrawn above the plate and the lower punches being drawn somewhat down in the slots but not out of them, the pulverulent material is charged into the slots, and thereupon the lower punches are caused to ascend and the upper punches to descend, squeezing the material between them to the desired form. The upper punches then being withdrawn while the lower punches are caused to ascend, the moulded carbons are thrust upwards to the top surface of the mould plate, and thereupon a number of quills fitted in holes in the lower punches are pushed upwards so as to thrust the moulded carbons off the punches. In some cases they mould the carbons with a fin projecting along each side. These fins may be ground off if desired, or they may be retained on the carbon and may be serrated if desired for feeding the carbon in the lamp.

CLOSING OF THE LISTS.

THE WASSAU (GOLD COAST) MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the LISTS OF APPLICATIONS for SHARES will be CLOSED on MONDAY for LONDON, and TUESDAY, the 20th instant, for the COUNTRY.

The Wassau (Gold Coast) Mining Co. (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies' Act, 1862 to 1880, whereby the liability of the Shareholders is strictly limited.

CAPITAL £100,000, IN 100,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH.

Of which 33,300 are reserved in part payment to the Vendors, and the remainder are now offered for subscription at par.
PAYMENT AS FOLLOWS:—2s. 6d. per share on application; 7s. 6d. on allotment; 5s. on the 1st of August, and the balance as required subject to three months' notice.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. LEWIS, Esq., M.P., Director of London and Provincial Bank (Limited).

JOHN SILVERLOCK, Esq., Merchant, Rood Lane, Director East and West India Dock Company.

CHARLES ROYAL DAWSON, Esq., Grange Park, Ealing (late Manager South-East Wynnaid Estates and Gold Mining Company (Limited)).

*FRANCIS SWANZY, Esq., Firm of F. and A. Swanzy,
*FREDK. JOEL CROCKER, Esq., African Merchants.

(With power to add to their number.)

* N.B.—Will join the Board after allotment.

BANKERS.—The CONSOLIDATED BANK (LIMITED), 52, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. SOLE, TURNER, and KNIGHT, 68, Aldermanbury, E.C.

BROKERS.—Messrs. ELLIS and CO., 2, Royal Exchange Buildings, E.C.

CONSULTING ENGINEER.—C. J. HARVEY, Esq.

AUDITORS.—Messrs. MURDOCH and NORSWORTHY, 80, Cornhill, E.C.

OFFICES — 147, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SECRETARY (pro tem.)—F. S. SYMONS, Esq.

PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purchase and further development of a valuable and extensive mining property, situated in Wassau, the western province of the Colony of the Gold Coast, and now being worked by Messrs. F. and A. Swanzy, the well-known African merchants.

Wassau is some 60 miles from the port of Axim, which is reached in about three weeks by fortnightly steamers from Liverpool. Communication from Axim is by river, up to within about 30 miles, whence land carriage is comparatively easy.

The house of F. and A. Swanzy has long been established on the Coast and in London, and gold dust to the value of upwards of one million sterling has passed through its hands from this neighbourhood alone, under the primitive mode of barter still practised by the natives.

Being satisfied that all this gold, together with the large quantities imported by other persons, must have come from reefs, which only required skilled prospecting to discover, Messrs. Swanzy, about four years ago, engaged an experienced engineer, caused a careful examination of the country to be made, and eventually secured the estates now proposed to be transferred to the present company.

Large sums of money have been expended upon the development of the property, as well as in building the village of Crockerville, erecting three engines, 12 heads of stamps, steam pump, saw frame and saw bench, supplying tramway rails, wagons, tools, materials, and other mining equipment. Finding, however, the further outlay of time and money required for thoroughly developing the estates on a fitting scale, to be beyond the ordinary resources of a mercantile firm, they have resolved to offer the property in its present position as a going concern to a company (reserving to themselves as large an interest as possible), on such terms as will invite the co-operation of shareholders desirous of subscribing to a bona fide mining undertaking. It need hardly be pointed out how immensely superior is the position of a company like this, when compared with that of an enterprise which has to face the immense expense and delay of forming a company to purchase and develop the property.

The property comprises in all about 1800 acres of land, held under lease, together with the above-mentioned buildings, machinery, &c. About 1500 acres are held under a lease, of which 77 years were unexpired in June last, and the balance of about 200 acres under one of 29 years from January, 1882.

Two valuable reefs run through the property, whilst others will, doubtless, be found upon a further clearing and examination of the forest. One is known as Crocker's reef, and is from 4 to 5 ft. thick. It appears to run through the greater portion of the property. Two shafts have been sunk on Crocker's reef to depth of 70 to 80 ft., and its value as an auriferous vein has been established beyond doubt. A bulk sample from this reef, assayed by Messrs. Johnson, Matthey, and Co., gave a result of 3 ozs. 7½ dwt. to the ton of ore.

The other reef, running in a parallel direction, is from 4 to 22 ft. thick, and being nearer the river can be worked with less expense. As very rich quartz had been discovered in the course of sinking it was intended to open up Crocker's reef, but as the present pump proved insufficient, and rich lodes of alluvial deposits had been found which could be more easily worked, the operations on this reef were suspended. Shafts were then sunk on the Aja Bipa lode to a depth of from 35 to 45 ft. only, with this result, that 50 tons of ore were taken and crushed at Crockerville produced 41 ozs. gold of standard quality and 11 tons sand from the stones, which assayed, according to Messrs. Johnson, Matthey, and Co.'s report, 5·25 ozs. to the ton, the whole being equal to 2 ozs. gold per ton of ore-crushed. This lode is ascertained to be from 22% to 30 in. thick, and it is estimated that the company will have over 27,000 running feet to work upon, and that to a considerable depth before reaching the water level.

Samples of the Aja Bipa ore, as also some very rich samples of quartz from Crocker's reef, can be seen at the offices of the company. Exceptional facilities exist for working the mines, the supply of timber is practically inexhaustible, natural streams conveniently situated for reduction purposes run through the estates, and native labour is readily procurable at low rates. The directors, therefore, feel convinced that with but little further outlay and economical management these mines are capable of yielding large returns. It would be easy to quote figures showing by simple calculations that enormous profits can be realised on certain data, but the directors prefer to leave investors to form their own conclusions from the above statements.

In regard to transit to and from the port of Axim, it is expected that ere long a light railway will be constructed from the coast to this mining district, and an engineer has already been sent out by a syndicate to make a survey with that object. It is also important to remember that mining operations can be carried on throughout the entire year.

FOREIGN MINES.

ALAMILLOS.—June 7: In the 20, driving west of San Martin shaft, a good length of ore ground is being opened up at a cheap and rapid rate, worth 1 ton per fathom. The 60, driving east of San Felipe's shaft, has fallen off in value to ½ ton per fathom. In the 40, driving west of San Felipe's shaft, there is a strong, well-defined, and productive lode, worth 1½ ton to the fathom. The 40, driving east of Eusebio's winze, has been holed. The lode in the 50, driving east of San Enrique's shaft, is further reduced in value to ½ ton per fathom. An improvement has taken place in the 120, driving east of Taylor's engine-shaft, the lode being worth 1½ ton to the fathom. The 120, driving west of Taylor's engine-shaft, is also looking better than it has been for some time past, being valued at ½ ton per fathom. In the 50, driving east of San Victor's shaft, there is a very powerful and productive lode, worth 2 tons per fathom. The lode in the 50, driving in the same direction, is very regular, and contains good stones of ore. The 15, driving west of San Victor's shaft, has improved to 1 ton per fathom. In the 50, on middle lode, the ground is hard, and the lode small and poor. Paving ground is being opened up in the 50, west of San Victor's shaft, worth ½ ton per fathom. The lode in the 70, driving west of San Victor's shaft, is small and unproductive. There is no change in the 60 cross-cut, driving south of Judd's engine-shaft. Diaz minze, sinking below the 70, is down to the 60. A man's winze, sinking below the 60, is holed to the 70; the lode is worth 1½ ton per fathom. Linarez winze is being sunk below the 70 in a very wide and productive lode, worth 3 tons per fathom. The weekly weighings of ore were continuing very regularly throughout the past month, and the stopes, as a rule, are yielding fairly well at present. The ordinary works surfaces are going on satisfactorily, and the steam engines are in very good condition. We estimate the raisings for June at 500 tons.

BIRDSEYE CREEK GOLD.—The directors have this day received the following telegram from their superintendent, Mr. J. S. Goodwin, June 13: "We have cleared up at New and West and Red Dog. The gross return is \$17,000. I send you a remittance of \$7000."

BROADWAY GOLD.—J. W. Plummer, May 24: Broadway Mine: The 75 ft. level has been advanced 3 ft.; total length, 75 ft. from old shaft. The vein is greatly dislocated, and divided into small strings. We have cross-cut north-east for 8 ft. (in addition to driving the 3 ft., above referred to) so as to find the main fissure. The divided portion of the vein will doubtless unite again further ahead.—New Shaft: We have done good work here during the past week. As reported in my last, we have just commenced driving a cross-cut from the bottom of the shaft; after driving 14 ft. we cut the vein, and have got into it

5 ft., and no sign of the other wall. The ore is firm, lively, and bright. We have not made any average assays as yet. We have not seen the vein for an inclined depth of 60 ft., and it is very encouraging to find it so strong and large at this point; and as it looks equally as well at the 75, below the bottom of the level, there is not the smallest doubt but that we have a long and prolific piece of ground before us. Stope No. 1, west of new shaft, about 75, looks much as usual in size, but shows a quantity of white quartz mottled through it; this white quartz assays 25 per cent. Stope No. 2, east of new shaft, which I have informed you is of a chamber-like form, is getting nearly exhausted, and we shall be obliged soon to commence a new one. Stope No. 3, above 25 ft. level, close to new shaft (east side), has behaved strangely during the past fortnight. The vein pinched down to a mere thread, then opened out again quite suddenly, and recently we have cut a branch running north and very flat, which promises to give us a large quantity of ore. Stopes from air shaft are producing some good ore, but the vein is very narrow. This is all our underground work at present. Our surface work is all finished, roads made, and everything in good working order.

Cablegram received June 14: Clean-up 300 oz., 900 tons. New shaft assay of ore, \$18.

BUENA VENTURA.—June 7: In the 20, driving east of Henry's engine-shaft, a great length of lode was opened up in the past month, but of inferior quality. The 50, driving west of Cox's engine-shaft, is changeable, sometimes yielding good stones of ore, but it is not productive at present.

The lode in the 20, driving east of Taylor's engine-shaft, is changeable, sometimes yielding good stones of ore, but it is not productive at present.

The 20, driving in the same direction, has changed unfavourably during the past few days. At Taylor's engine-shaft, sinking below the 30, the granite is very hard, and the sinking was also retarded by the fixing of the plunger, which is now complete, and the work will forthwith proceed with greater dispatch; the lode is small at present.

Henry's engine-shaft, sinking below the 22, is completed to the necessary depth for a 35 fm. level, and the men put to cross-cut south towards the jode. The usual rate of raisings was kept up during the past month, and we are now returning from all sources about 60 tons per month.

The various works at the mine are going on very regularly, and the machinery is in good condition.

CAPE COPPER.—Capt. Henwood and Capt. Lanksbury, April 30: Ookiep: The 92 cross-cut south-east of east level, north of No. 36 winze, is worth 2 tons of copper ore per fathom. The ground in the 92, north of No. 36 winze, having become uncongenial for copper, has been suspended, and the men put to drive west about 12 fms. back from the present end in ground worth 3 tons of copper ore per fathom. The stopes in the back of the 92, south of No. 36 winze,

and north of No. 28 winze, are worth 3 and 5 tons of copper ore per fathom respectively. No. 42 winze, sinking below the 80, produces a little copper ore, but not sufficient to value. The ground in the 80, north-east of new shaft, is in favourable ground for driving, and produces occasional stones of copper ore. The 68 cross-cut, west of north level, yields 4 tons of copper ore per fathom, and one east of same level is worth 1 ton. No. 44 winze, sinking below the 88, has been communicated with the stopes in the back of the 80, west of No. 24 winze, which has caused good ventilation, and laid open a valuable piece of stoning ground. The cross-cut in the back of the 48, north-west of No. 9 winze, is unproductive, consequently it has been suspended, and the men put to stope the back of the level. The stopes in the 80 and upper levels show a little fluctuation at times, but on the whole they yield remarkably well.

SPECTAKEL.—Capt. Henwood, Capt. Lanksbury, April 25: The 75 fm. cross-cut north-east from winze has not intersected anything of value. The ground in the 75 fm. cross-cut south-west from the winze has become harder and more sparce for driving. The ground in the 75 fm. cross-cut, No. 1 north-east from main level, has declined in value; now worth about 1 ton of copper ore per fm., but the appearance of the rock is still very promising. The 75 fm. level south-east from the winze is still unproductive. The stopes, one in the back of the 64 fm. level and one in the bottom of the 53, yield about 3½ tons of copper ore per fathom each.

TRAIL MINES.—Capt. Henwood, Capt. Lanksbury, April 30: The ground in the 40 fm. cross-cut north from the shaft presents nothing of value. This driving is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible towards the ore-bearing ground seen in the bottom of the 25 fm. level. The winze sinking in the bottom of the 25 fm. level, is worth about 1 ton of copper ore per fm., but the appearance of the rock is still very promising. The 75 fm. level south-east from the winze is still unproductive. The stopes, one in the back of the 64 fm. level and one in the bottom of the 53, yield about 3½ tons of copper ore per fathom each.

CANADIAN COPPER AND SULPHUR.—Francis Bennetts, June 5: At St. Francis Mine we are pressing the sinking of the shaft. At the Hartford Mine, shafts Nos. 1, 2, and 3, there is no important change to report, except that the 35 west from No. 1 shaft is looking more promising. The stopes throughout the mine are looking well and producing fair quantities of ores. The smelting works are running well. We made about 90 tons regulus in May.

CHONTALES SILVER.—May 5: During the past month we have driven 18 ft. in Consuelo deep adit level, and the ground is now a little better for progress. The total cost at the mines for the month of April was £25/-, which included the sum of £6/- paid for registration fees, supply of charcoal, timber, &c.

COOTACOVL GOLD.—The directors, in forwarding Mr. C. J. Harvey's report of June 9, state that they consider it in every way satisfactory, and can only regret that notwithstanding all their efforts some delay has unavoidably occurred through the causes mentioned. Mr. Harvey reports—I regret to say the season has been most unhealthy, and much sickness has prevailed among both miners and mechanics, which will doubtless disappear after the rains. This has necessarily caused delay, and the near approach of the monsoon rendered it important to employ all hands in securing cover for the machinery, and protection for the different open works and quartz at bank. I must give you manager, Mr. Moon, great credit for the manner in which he has carried out all the important work entrusted to him. The reef has now been cut by the lower middle adit to a depth of about 150 ft., holding as strong as ever, and the main adit has been commenced, to strike it at about 70 ft. lower, which I hope will be done soon after the monsoon. This will be the level through which all the quartz will be taken to the stamp mill. I brought from Australia an inexperienced mechanic to assist with the machinery, and have ordered two improved percussion tables for concentrating the pyrites; finding them in most successful operation in the colonies, and possessing the advantage of being more easily and cheaply erected than boulders. These I hope will arrive on the mine in July. Everything possible has now been provided for, and if no unforeseen delay or accident occur, I think you may fairly expect the machinery to begin full operation before the end of the year.

CORPORATION OF SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COPPER MINES.—The following is the fortnightly report:

VOCATOCANA MINE.—Captain Gribble, April 7: The ore assayed 38½ per cent. (worth at present price 22 per cent.). I have commenced dressing ore at this and at Gammon Creek Mine. On the 4th instant I discovered another lode about 2 miles south-west of North Mount Rose. It can be seen on surface for 200 yards in length, varying in width from 9 in. to 4 ft., producing rich stones of grey ore throughout. I tried a sample, which assayed 49 per cent. (worth 29 per cent.). The engine and pumps for Mount Rose are on the road up.

BLINMAN MINE.—W. J. Paul: All the sulphurates at the smelting works, and also the sundries, have been melted, and I have dispatched 22 bags of carbonate roughs, weighing 12 tons 17 cwt. We are laying down a tramroad in the 20 south. The lode at the 35 south of the plat is very hard and tight, and is not producing much ore. We tried to blow a hole through last week, but failed. I expect to do so next week. The level driving south of old workings at the 35 is turning out a few good stones of ore mixed with low-quality crusher work. In the winze in the bottom of the 20 south the ground is easier, and is producing a little more ore. We have been drawing from the south shaft nearly all the week, consequently have not sunk much; the lode is now chiefly low-quality crusher work. We have still a great deal of stuff to draw from here. The carpenters are engaged putting on the roof of the engine-house, but I regret to say that the masons have been delayed a good deal during the last 10 days owing to the difficulty of obtaining good lime.

WHEAL FRIENDSHIP.—Capt. W. J. Paul, April 15: The men in the engine-shaft continue to make rapid progress, the ground being easy; they are earning good wages. I expect they will pretty well finish their 10 fms. bargain next week. I have had four loads of pumpa carted down by our own drays, the same drays having loaded back ore, it being easier to dress it at Blinman than at Wheal Friendship. The stopes have turned out a little nice ore—several tons. Mr. W. H. James (purser and accountant) has now been here a week, and I am much pleased with him. He having had some years practical experience as a miner he understands his work, and is both able and willing to render me considerable assistance outside the office, and take the stores, weighbridge, &c., completely off my hands.

BLINMAN MINE.—Capt. W. J. Paul reports on April 29: I am very pleased to be able to report that over 3 in. of rain has fallen during the last ten days, and that the slopes of the hills are already tinged with green. The floods delayed our surface work a good deal, swamped some of our workshops, flooded and spoiled a kiln of lime that the contractor had burnt ready for bringing in. The heavy parts of the engine are in their places in the engine-house. We have now employed underground 22 men as follows:—Taking down side of the level at the 50 south, by two men; the lode is yellow sulphurites, good crusher work; two men putting in tramway at the same level, two men clearing the 35 north, two men clearing up flat winze in the bottom of the same level, two men driving north of plat at the same level at 11 ft. a fathom; the lode is producing some fairly ore-yielding stuff. Two men driving south of shaft at same level at 10 ft. a fathom; the lode has improved, and there is a good "vug" of ore in the present forebay, worth 15 cwt. to 1 ton of ore per fathom. The end is now some 4 fms. 3 ft. short of holding to Harvey's winze in bottom of the 25 south. The lode is again hard, and is not producing much ore. It is about 11 fms. below the 25 fm. level. Two men driving on a cross-brach at the 25 south, at 10 ft. a fathom. There is a branch of ore here about 1 in. wide, which I am driving on in order to see whether it will open out. Two men driving the 25 north on caunter lode, at 14 ft. a fathom. The ground at present is hard and poor. Two men sinking south shafts and clearing up stuff around the same. The lode is producing medium crusher work, with some good stones of ore. This shaft is now about 7 fms. below the 15. Two men driving the 15 south of shaft, at 14 ft. per fathom. The ground is hard, and does not produce any ore at present.

WHEAL FRIENDSHIP MINE.—The engine-shaft is down about 11 fms. The men have taken 7 fms., or cut water at 9 ft. a fathom. I regret to have to report that the lode in the 15 south appears to be cutting out. The lode in the rise in the 15 north is up 6 ft., and is worth about ½ a ton of ore to the fathom.

GARRETT'S MINE.—The new east shaft is down 12 fms. 2 ft. The lode is 2½ ft. wide, chiefly composed of quartz and cassiterite or soft brown and yellow iron ore. There is also a seam of yellow clay. The lode is rather flat, and water is close at hand. I reset this shaft to three men at 5 ft. a fathom, and draw their own stuff.

to clay course, and secure the timberwork from this point up, and then rise from adit level through it.

Mine captain's letter, dated May 10:—Explorations: The branches cut and reported in my last, under date May 4, continue of fair size and quality; we are now treating ore obtained from this point (north-east side of gully), and to clear debris from the lode wrought on before I had a road cut through adit-gully, which saved four rollers or wheelers, who are now employed in clearing debris over lode, and rejecting the debris through shoot-pass at Bryant's, &c.; by this means we are raising fair quality ore one side of the gully and clearing debris from the other. The branches contain a good deal of clay, and where formed in hollows are rich; some good box-work samples have been met with, but, as a whole, the branches may be calculated on as fair general work.

—Level North: Two sets put in since last reported on, ground changing a little in breast.—Shoot-pass from Bryant's to Adit Level: Cleared and repaired to 22 ft. below Alice's level, and where the crush occurred timber throughout decayed more or less, and had to be renewed in places; at the point mentioned above it was found expedient to stop and rise from adit level, renewing decayed timber up to clay course before meddling with the break at present; the repairs are effected to close proximity to clay course, and hope soon to report this as completed.—Aquaduct: The launders in gully which carries the water from old adit to jiggers, as well as other springs, are all rotten and fallen down, and Englishmen and carpenters are now putting in stands to carry new launders, &c.—P.S. Be it understood that the launders referred to above are not those that carry water from top rego to wash-house, but those in bottom of gully to jiggers.

Copy of telegram dated Rio, June 10:—Produce for the month of May 550 ots.; better produce may now be expected.

EBERHARDT.—F. Drake: Statement of progress for week ending May 22: The 6000 ft. west, total distance, May 13, 1199 ft.; run for week ending May 20, 22 ft. total distance, May 20, 1219 ft.; run for month of May, 54 ft.; Drift No. 1, total distance, May 13, 90 ft.; run for week ending May 20, 19 ft.; total distance, May 20, 109 ft.; run for month of May, 51 ft.; Drift No. 2, total distance, May 13, 46 ft.; total distance, May 21, 46 ft.; run for month of May, 46 ft.; Uprise from Drift No. 2, total distance, May 13, 24 ft.; run for week ending May 20, 14 ft.; total distance May 20, 38 ft.; run for month May, 30 ft.; Cross-cut west from drift, run for week ending May 20, 8 ft.; total distance, May 20, 8 ft.; run for month of May, 8 ft.—Remarks: Drift west is still in black lime.—Drift 1: During most of the week the rock has been quite hard. The break has made a sharp turn to the eastward, and I am following it; we have some quartz. I am also running a small drift west from Drift 1, cutting into the wall to ascertain whether the changed and softer formation of the break extends much west of the slip, and whether it will lead into the same dark lime of the main west drift. The rock is a light grey stratified lime, nearly flat, very slightly inclining to the south-west.—Uprise from Drift 2: The hard rock previously reported continued for most of the week, but has now changed to very soft broken ground, having lime and quartz boulders very similar to what we passed in Drift 1. A stratum of soft broken stuff is now showing itself as coming in from the east, which may cut through our wall. It is exceedingly difficult to say how these changes may result. I think, however, our wall will continue upward. I still believe these changes will lead to ore.

EUREKA (NEVADA) SILVER.—Report for the week ended May 22: Bald Eagle: The ore body at the end of the south drift, from the 150 ft. east cross-cut, is producing about the usual quantity of good ore. There is about 25 tons of ore extracted, which will be shipped in a few days.—Williamsburg: The ore stopes are all looking well, and producing about the usual quantity of ore. There is about 30 tons of ore extracted at the mine ready for shipment.

Copy of telegram received from Eureka:—The quantity of ore shipped during the week was 27 tons from Bald Eagle.

FLAGSTAFF DISTRICT SILVER.—M. Gunderson, May 23: The following is report for week ending to-day:—The No. 5 is in 63 ft. gain 9 ft.; the formation is about the same as last week. The cross-cut running from drift between Nos. 3 and 4 is in 35 ft., gain of 12 ft.; the rock is coarser than last week and of lighter colour. The cross-cut on No. 4 is in 28 ft., gain 8½ ft.; the rock still continues very hard, but I think we have softer ground ahead of us here. The drift running from rise above the No. 4 is in 43 ft., gain 11 ft.; no change in rock. The ore on the No. 1 level is not looking as good as to-day as last week, it is mixed with manganese, and is not as big as last week. I took out about 4 tons of good ore. I had to stop the main No. 1, as I had no room for waste any longer. I have employed 17 men the past week, five labourers, balance miners, cook, &c.

FORTUNA LEAD.—June 7: Canada Incosa: The 120 driving, west of O'Shea's engine-shaft, will be suspended while the men sink a winze through from the 110; the lode is worth ½ ton per fathom. In the 70, driving west of San Pedro's shaft, a good length of payng lode is being opened up, valued at 1 ton per fathom. The lode in the 25, driving west of San Pedro's shaft, is regular with stones of ore, but not of any value at present. In the 90, driving in the same direction, there is a regular and promising lode, producing ½ ton per fathom, which is also inexpensive for working. The lode in the 90, driving east of San Pedro's shaft, is small and poor, and the granite hard. In the 120, driving east of O'Shea's engine-shaft, the lode is of a promising appearance, and contains good stones of ore. The 100, driving east of Lownie's shaft, has improved, and is opening up good ore ground, worth 1 ton per fathom. Martine's winze, sinking below the 90, will be hoisted to the 100 fm. in a few days; the lode produces ½ ton per fathom.—Los Salidos: In the 175, driving west of Taylor's engine-shaft, we have not yet met with the point of the lode on the west side of the cross-course. The lode in the same level, driving east of Taylor's engine-shaft, has fallen off very much in value in the past few days, being only worth ½ ton per fathom. In the 150, driving east of Taylor's engine-shaft, the ground is influenced by the main cross-course. The 145, driving east of Taylor's engine-shaft, is passing through bars of broken ground, in which the lode does not exist. In the 130, driving east of Taylor's engine-shaft, a great length of rich lode was opened up in the past month, worth 3 tons of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the 120, driving east of San Pablo's, is strong and compact, producing 2 tons per fathom. In Bias winze, sinking below the 35, lode has increased in size, and improved in value to ½ ton per fathom. Jumbo's winze, sinking below the 120, has been somewhat disarranged by the slide; the lode produces ½ ton per fathom. Barnum's winze, sinking below the 130, is situated east of Taylor's engine-shaft, and in advance of the 145; the lode is worth 1 ton per fathom. The usual weekly weighings of ore were maintained very regularly throughout the past month, and the stopes continue to yield moderately well at present. The ordinary surface work at surface are going on steadily, and the machinery is in good condition. We estimate the returns for June at 250 tons.

Quinientos Mine: In the 100, driving east of Taylor's engine-shaft, the granite is getting harder, and the lode contains spots of ore only. A good length of payng lode was opened up in the 90, driving in the same direction, during the past month, its present value being 1 ton of ore per fathom. Martine's winze, sinking below the 90, will be hoisted to the 100 in the present month; the lode produces ½ ton per fathom. Diego's winze, sinking below the 80, is situated east of Taylor's engine-shaft, and over the 90 the lode is worth 2 tons per fathom. We estimate the raisings for June at 100 tons.—Majada Honda Mine: The lode in the 35, driving east of Henrique's shaft, is easy for opening up, but is not yielding any ore at present. The 70, driving east of Santo Tomás's shaft, is turned to a more northerly direction, where we expect to find the main part of the lode. In the 70, driving east of San Francisco's shaft, a good length of productive lode was laid open in the past month; worth 1 ton per fathom. The lode in the 70 (No. 2 lode), driving in the same direction, is small, but is worked at an inexpensive rate; its present value is ½ ton per fathom. Good progress is being made in Resolución shaft, sinking below the 60; the lode has dipped north beyond the vertical line of the shaft. Alfonso's winze, sinking below the 60, is hoisted to the 70; the lode is worth 1 ton per fathom. The usual returns of ore were kept up very regularly during the past month, and the various works at the mine are going on satisfactorily. The machinery is in good condition, and works very economically.

MISSOURI.—Advice received from St. Clair state that the 400 north lode is now 18 in. wide, and is a strong clay lode, carrying ore worth ½ ton to the fathom; the ground is improving, and strongly indicates a good run through clay. Some delay has taken place, owing to some improvements having to be made in the winding gear. At old engine-shaft the 270 north lode has grown much larger, and is more strongly spotted with ore. During the past week occasionally large stones of galena have been met. The sinking of Master's shaft has been begun.

PIERREFITE.—June 12: The manager reports as follows:—I find by measurement that the adit level of the south mine is now within a few feet of the winze, but I think the level is slightly under the bottom of the winze, I am hoping we shall make the communication next week. All our miners, with the exception of those driving Nos. 3 and 4 ends and sinking the winze below No. 2 level north mine and those driving the adit level (south mine), are engaged blasting some big rocks of ore now in store, which are at present too large to send down by the wire rope. In consequence we have had scarcely any ore broken during the past week. Both No. 3 and No. 4 ends are looking very well, and I think they are slightly improved in value. The lode is still poor in the bottom of the winze which we are sinking, but the ground is not very hard. It is very likely we are sinking over the ore bearing part of the lode, but cannot alter the run of the winze to go after this ore. We have dressed by the new machines this week about 16 tons of lead and 20 tons of blende, but the latter is of poor quality, and mixed with iron. As soon as our other set of machines are ready I purpose redressing the blende. I hope next week to largely increase our returns of ore.

PITANGUI GOLD.—A telegram from the agents in Rio, dated June 9, gives the May produce as 1450 oits. of gold, worth, at \$8. 6d. per oitava, 4461. 5s.

RICHMOND CONSOLIDATED.—Telegram: Week's run (one furnace) \$24,000 from 467 tons of ore; refinery \$23,000.

—S. Longley: I have to report the following advance and the present condition of the dead work for the week ending May 22: The 330 east drift over No. 11 chamber has been run 7 ft. in limestone. The 300 west drift over No. 11 chamber has been run 5 ft. in limestone. The 400 south-east drift from east drift has been run 15 ft. in limestone. The 400 south from cave over 15 chamber has been run 15 ft. in limestone. Commenced 8th for purpose of exploration. The 700 north drift from west drift at quartzite contact (Burleigh drill) has been run 15 ft. in limestone. The 700 west drift from station (Burleigh drill) has been run 8 ft. in limestone. The 700 north drift from winze under 13 chute (Burleigh drill) has been run 25 ft. in limestone. The 500 north drift from quartzite (Burleigh drill) has been run 21 ft. in stratified limestone. The 500 north drift from west drift (Burleigh drill) has been run 24 ft. in limestone. The 900 north-east drift from north drift (Burleigh drill) has been run 25 ft. in limestone. In indications in this drift continue favourable for ore.

ISABELLE GOLD AND SILVER.—The latest report, dated May 22, from the mines state:—The mill was started up on the 8th and the furnace the same evening; the latter chloridising the first charge up to 90 per cent. The furnace is now being worked by six men (three on a shift) consuming but one cord of wood in twenty-four hours, the sulphur contained in the ore furnishing the balance of the heat required to do the work. The furnace is desulphurising and chloridising about 4 tons of ore per day just as it is taken from the mine. By calcining the ore at the latter point (the saving of freight by reducing the weight will affect cover the cost) the furnace can work from 50 to 75 per cent more ore, which will be attended to as soon as the capacity of the agitators and tanks are increased. Average battery samples from May 12 to 25 assayed—Gold, \$3; silver, 50-33; copper, 5-10 per cent. Average of mill tallings during the same time—Gold, a trace; silver, \$10-15; copper, not yet assayed. On the 15th sent forward bar of bullion, No. 15, 477 ozs. silver and gold. Melted bar, No. 19, to-day, 1,15 ozs. silver and gold. This bar will go forward to-morrow. Ten stamps are run during the day, reducing sufficient ore to supply the furnace for the 24 hours, thus dispensing with one battery feeder and also a mechanist, formerly almost constantly employed in keeping the O'Hara furnace machinery in working order. We are also consuming but one cord of wood in the furnace instead of three as formerly. I have examined the mine several times within the past few weeks. On my last visit the new ore body had been cut into a distance of 11 or 12 ft., a width of 10 ft., and 12 ft. high. The greater portion of this is high grade milling ore. Two miners were breaking down 5 tons of ore per day suitable for the mill. Total number of men employed (including miners, ore as sorters, carmen, and foreman), eight. The following telegram was received from the mines on June 12:—1000 ozs. bar to Carson Mint to-day.

JAVALLI GOLD.—G. E. Chambers: The following is my report for the past month's working, and it gives me extreme satisfaction at being able to give you so satisfactory a one, after the long stoppage we had for repairs.—Mine: The level west, over Pim's tunnel, was driven 2½ varas; still in hard and poor ground. The shallow level west of San Pedroito, advanced 7½ varas. The shallow level on south lode west was driven 3½ varas. From Pim's tunnel, east of Tocóe's shaft, I have commenced to open out stoping ground; from this place I expect to get very fair quality quartz, as the ground by Edward's shaft has always been good when we worked on the east side. At Uplino shaft I opened the draining level, which fell in during the heavy weather we experienced in the past winter. At Dolores shaft I am having a new draining level made, and in all other parts of the mine all precautions are being taken against the effects of the coming wet season. Concepcion tram is now clear again, but having sufficient supply for our stamps I am not working these at present. The recently reported discovery of manto on the south side of new shaft still holds good and yielded 253 cars last month. From the various stopes we extracted 251 cubic varas, and from the manto workings 248 cubic varas; the stuff all through showed an improvement of 61½ grs. per ton; that is to say, 5 dwt., 2 grs. per ton, against 4 dwt., 45 grs. per ton in March. On the last sailing the arg is still the same, but we are only extracting sand from the top of

the stamps, our progress is not very great. This month I intend setting another contract for driving this level, and shall, if possible, store the stuff for the wet months. Altogether we extracted 123 cubic varas of quartz and 20 cubic varas of manto. This latter has considerably fallen off in quality. The level to Concepcion lode only progressed 5 varas, as I had to take the contractor for other work at our dam and water-course.

Mill and Remittance: As I told you in my last, I was obliged to have a stoppage of eight days in order to put in new gates in the watercourse and repair the flanges of the conduit pipes. These works are now again in good order. We are now working with 20 stamps, as I find by driving them at a good speed our results are better than with 25 stamps slowly, and with continual stoppage for steam. I also take the opportunity to thoroughly overhaul and repair 10 stamps at a time, and thus gradually get the whole mill into good working order for the winter. I am also altering the fall of the blanket boards, and putting in fresh mercury-fatchers. Last month the 20 stamps worked 18 days, crushing 14,700 tons, which yielded the excellent result of 375 ozs. of gold, making an average of 5 dwt., 2 grs. per ton. The total remittance, including the result of the Esperanza mill, consists of 464½ ozs.

Esperanza Mill: For some part of the month, with the aid of the water from our plates on the upper mt., eight stamps were able to work, but now there is only water for four, and the crusher. On an average has made six stamps worked 17 days, crushing 324 tons of quartz, which yielded 39½ ozs. of gold, making an average of 5 dwt., 12 grs.—Expenditure: The expenditure was \$8. 8½ d., and the remittance is valued at 12,000. Anticipating a bad result on account of the stoppage, I stopped a great deal of the work in the mine, and you will see that our ordinary working expenses were much less than usual; our chief items are firewood, timber, freight, &c. Although there are one or two fast days this month, which will doubtless somewhat interfere with the smooth good remittance by the June mail.

KAPANGA GOLD.—Telegram from Capt. J. Thomas: "Since last message we have crushed 50 tons of quartz; the yield has been 150 ozs. of gold. Going on well."

KOHINOOR AND DONALDSON SILVER AND GOLD.—The manager in his report dated May 27, states that the shaft is now down 600 ft., and is pleased to report that the lode is looking better at the bottom than at any other point. We are now sinking an additional 10 ft. for sump. After we have done this we shall start our 200 south drift. We are also grading on the surface to start in on the No. 4 level from the shaft. Until we get our hoisting machinery fixed we shall have to suspend sinking. The ground in No. 2 tunnel is yielding remarkably well at all points. The winze is going down in a rich solid ore body; the rise is also on rich ore and the end is looking well. Our property is attracting a great deal of attention here, and it bids fair to prove one of the most profitable, if not one of the most remarkable, mines in the State. Everyone who sees it pronounces it a mine of exceptional value. The plan of our operations is carrying on the right and proper one, and within six months from the time Mr. Rickard reported to the directors I have no doubt we shall be able to raise regularly 500 tons a month, and by keeping up our sinking and developing work we shall be able to increase and keep our reserves ahead on the scale undertaken by Mr. Rickard. We have now got over all our difficulties and hard preliminary work, and I think the result of the next year's work will be entirely satisfactory, not only to the directors, but to the shareholders as well.

LINARES.—June 7: The lode in the 115, driving east of Warne's engine-shaft, continues unproductive. In the 130, driving in the same direction, there is a large and productive lode, worth 4 tons per fathom. There is no improvement in the 130, driving west of Warne's engine-shaft. The lode in the 115, driving west of Warne's engine-shaft, is much harder; has fallen off in value to 1 ton per fathom. In the 135, driving west of Peili's engine-shaft, the lode is small and regular, producing 1 ton per fm. The 105, driving east of San Francisco shaft, has fallen off in value to ½ ton per fathom. The lode in the No. 244 winze, sinking below the 115, is still very large and strong, producing 3 tons of ore per fathom, but not quite so rich as it was. No. 244 winze, sinking below the 105, has changed unfavourably in the past few days; its present value being 1 ton per fathom. In the No. 245 winze, sinking below the 105, there is a compact, well-defined, and productive lode, worth 2 tons per fathom. The usual rate of return has kept up very regularly throughout the past month, and the stopes continue to yield moderately well at present. The ordinary surface work at surface are going on steadily, and the machinery is in good condition. We estimate the returns for June at 250 tons.

MINERALS.—In the 100, driving east of Taylor's engine-shaft, the granite

is getting harder, and the lode contains spots of ore only. A good length of payng lode was opened up in the 90, driving in the same direction, during the past month; its present value being 1 ton of ore per fathom. Martine's winze, sinking below the 90, will be hoisted to the 100 in the present month; the lode produces ½ ton per fathom. Diego's winze, sinking below the 80, is situated east of Taylor's engine-shaft, and over the 90 the lode is worth 2 tons per fathom. We estimate the raisings for June at 100 tons.—Majada Honda Mine: The lode in the 35, driving east of Henrique's shaft, is easy for opening up, but is not yielding any ore at present. The 70, driving east of Santo Tomás's shaft, is turned to a more northerly direction, where we expect to find the main part of the lode. In the 70, driving east of San Francisco's shaft, a good length of productive lode was laid open in the past month; worth 1 ton per fathom. The lode in the 70 (No. 2 lode), driving in the same direction, is small, but is worked at an inexpensive rate; its present value is ½ ton per fathom. Good progress is being made in Resolución shaft, sinking below the 60; the lode has dipped north beyond the vertical line of the shaft. Alfonso's winze, sinking below the 60, is hoisted to the 70; the lode is worth 1 ton per fathom. The usual returns of ore were kept up very regularly during the past month, and the various works at the mine are going on satisfactorily. The machinery is in good condition, and works very economically.

MINES.—South Lodge: We have commenced to cut the plat in the 140 metre level, and are preparing with all speed to resume the sinking of the shaft. The 140 metre level is being driven by two men, at \$10 per metre; the lode is 3 ft. wide, and yields a small quantity of ore-stuff; altogether it looks very promising to produce profitable work. The 140 metre level west is being driven by three men, at \$12 per metre; the lode here is at present narrow and unproductive.

TOCOPILLA COPPER MINING AND SMELTING.—Capt. Tredinnick, May 4 Carmelita Mine: We shall finish enlarging and securing Jose's shaft to the 200 metre level in the course of a few days. The No. 14, east end, driven by three men during last month 10 m. 30 cts., at \$10 per metre, has yielded a little ore of low quality. The tribute pitches in the back of this level, referred to in our last report, are yielding fairly, but those lately commenced are poor;

we expect to obtain some ore-stuff from them soon. We have completed the shoot pass in No. 13 east, and have now resumed driving the end, which at present is yielding some good stones of ore. We have commenced stopping in the back of this level, and the lode is producing a fair quantity of ore, worth 18 per cent.

A new winze sinking by two men at 30 per cent; it is at present worth 10 qls. per metre. This end has not yet entered Lean's shoot. The men are earning fair wages in the tribute pitch is yielding 20 qls. of fair quality ore per metre. The No. 11 east end, driven by three men 12 m. 50 cts., at \$15 per metre. This end is now passing through a splendid channel of ground, and we hope to be able to give a favourable account in our next report. The tribute pitch in the No. 11 west is still looking very favourable, and the men are earning fair wages. The winze in the No. 10 east is holed to the No. 11, and it has opened out some pretty good tribute ground.

Percance Mine—South Lodge: We have commenced to cut the plat in the 140 metre level, and are preparing with all speed to resume the sinking of the shaft. The 140 metre level is being driven by two men, at \$10 per metre; the lode is 3 ft. wide, and yields a small quantity of ore-stuff; altogether it looks very promising to produce profitable work. The 140 metre level west is being driven by three men, at \$12 per metre; the lode here is at present narrow and unproductive.

This drift is extended 5 metres from shaft, and in 3 metres driving we hope to make a communication with the winze sinking from the 120 metre level.

The winze in bottom of the 120 metre level

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ANDERTON.—W. J. Bowhay, June 15: The late reports I have sent you might be all repeated in every respect. The size of the lode is not altered, and the quantity of tin in it is as large as ever it was. Our water has been heavier and we have been making good use of it. The stamps have been going night and day and have been beating out a fine lot of tin. We are burning and dressing our next parcel of tin, which will be 5 or 6 tons.

BEDFORD UNITED.—H. Trezise, June 14: North Lode: The 115 east the drivage is continued by the side of the lode; no change to report. The 103 west is also continued by the side of the lode without change. Several of the tribute pitches on this part of the mine were reset on Saturday last at former tributes. The burrows continue to yield a fair quantity of mundic, seeing there is a good demand for it I have thought it advisable to increase the number of hands on the burrows.—McCallan's Engine-shaft Bridge Lode: The shaftmen are making fair progress, having put in bearers and cistern and fixed lift from 42 to the 33. I hope in the course of another week to have the skip-road completed to the 42, and as soon as possible commence to drive east and west. The lode in the 30 west is giving out more water, and is about 2 ft. wide, composed of capel, mundic, and grey ore. The lode in the 30 east is not quite so good for copper, notwithstanding it is a very fine lode 5 ft. wide and worth 30*t*. per fathom. The lode in the 20 east is about 2 ft. wide, composed of mundic, grey and yellow copper. The winze sinking below this level is down 6*f*. fathoms, lode in the same is 3 ft. wide, and producing saving work. The winze west of shaft is sunk 5*f*. fathoms below the level; lode 2*f*. wide, composed of gossan, mundic, and a little grey copper.

BLUE HILLS.—S. Bennetts, B. Harris, June 10: There is no change to notice in the rise above the 80 east nor in the Blue Burrow shaft below the 42. The 42 east end is worth 6*t*. per fathom, the 30 east end 8*t*. per fathom, and the Gumpas adit level, west end on Balduin lode, 15*t*. per fathom.

BWLCH UNITED.—Wm. Northey, June 14: In the 12 west, under adit, the lode has improved in appearance and character, now being 2*f*. 6*i*. in width, and worth from 10 to 12 cwt. of silver-lead per fathom. In the 12 east, under adit, the lode is about 1*f*. 6*i*. in width, composed of a light-blue killas, quartz, and blonde ore, and letting out water freely. Such quantities are seldom met with in this mine. The stopes in the back of the 30 look well, and will yield their usual quantities of silver-lead ore. In the stope in the back of the 50 the lode has greatly improved; worth in places from 1 ton to 1 ton 5 cwt. per fathom, but its average produce is about 17 cwt. In the 100 west the lode is from 1*f*. to 2 ft. wide, composed of killas, quartz, intermixed with copper, and a little mundic ore. Marvin's Lode: The stopes in back of the 15 and bottom of the adit will yield their usual quantities of lead ore. Drawing, pumping, and dressing machinery throughout the mine is in good order. Samples of 20 tons of silver-ore were sent out on Saturday, the 10th inst. I shall forward a full report next week.

CARNARVON COPPER.—W. Darby, J. Roberts, June 13: Monthly Report: In the sump below the 90 we have sunk and stopped 3 fms. 1*f*. 5*i*. and although the copper is still pinched up we are of opinion that it will shortly open out wider again. The ground is looking very kindly, and the ore has considerably improved along the bottom during the past week. In the rise at the back of the 90 we have cut into the lode 4*f*. 9*i*. which is of a kindly appearance, and containing patches of rich ore. We are still cutting into the lode, which seems to improve daily; set to two men, at 11*t*. 10*s*. per fathom. In the stope below the 80 east we have taken down 4 fms. 2*f*. of the lode, which has become poorer this last fortnight, and worth at present about 1 ton of ore per fathom. The cross-cut at the 70 (Garnon's) has been driven 1*f*. 1*i*. and the ground is of a kindly appearance, and the copper, which is mostly on the hanging side of the lode, continues to improve; set to two men, at 12*t*. per fathom. The cross-cut at the 48 (Cae-y-groes) has been driven 5*f*. in ore ground of a very promising character, and we daily expect to cut into something good here; set to two men, at 12*t*. per fathom.

CARNARVONSHIRE GREAT CONSOLS.—W. H. Borlase, June 15: Since my last report extra progress has been made in the cross cut towards the lode, and during the last 3*f*. we have intersected a cross-branch, apparently a filer from the course-course, letting out a great quantity of water, and necessitating the engine going twice stroke per minute in the shaft extra (of course, this will only tell us if we can drive the lode and country between the 14 and 24). I think we shall soon see the cross-course, after which it will not take us long to reach the lode. The end on the footwall part of the lode, west of the cross-course at the 14, has produced good lead, and as the cross-cut at the 24 has cut the water to do, and I hope to report a good lode here shortly. The lode in the 14 east of Endeavour engine-shaft is producing 20 cwt. of lead per fathom, very promising lode. The lode in No. 2 stope is not looking so well, but I think will resume its former valuation in a day or two. No. 1 winze sinking below the adit is at present poor, owing to the footwall taking more down right, and the lead branch crossing the winze to the hanging side; when the whole of the lode was last taken down it was worth 35 cwt. of lead per fathom. No. 2 winze is in a splendid lode, worth for length of winze fully 3 tons of ore per fathom. The stope in the back of this level is producing 12 cwt. of lead per fathom, and the rise 2 tons for 9*f*. long. In the diagonal shaft east and west lode the men have not taken down the lead bearing part of the lode since last report, but no doubt will start it to-night, and I am anticipating an improvement; last valuation 2 tons per fathom for length of shaft—10*t*. The 14 west of diagonal shaft is producing 30 cwt. of ore per fathom for the part being carried. The 5 west is not looking so well, but as the lode at the level opens and closes somewhat suddenly I think it will soon look better again; lode worth 15 cwt. of lead per fathom. The stope in the back of the adit west of diagonal shaft is producing 30 cwt. of lead per fathom, and the stope west of footwall shaft 2 tons of ore per fathom. I am pushing on the dressing of another parcel of ore as fast as possible.

CARN CAMBORNE.—W. C. Vivian, June 15: You will be pleased to know that the prospects of the mine are improving, more especially in the 105 fm., or bottom level. In the eastern end the lode is gradually increasing in size, and producing copper ore of good quality. The indications in the 70 and 40 fm. levels west are also better than they have been.

CLOGAU.—W. A. Ramsay, June 15: The lode looks well in the rising, and though no gold has yet been found I do not like to leave the place yet. The quartz belonging to the gold-bearing band was narrow, and at first appeared as if it was going to be pinched out, but now it is opening out. It contains a little lead, some cobalt ore, and on the footwall there are pyrites similar to that occurring with the gold. The east driving is not so good; the ground is very tight and difficult to break. There are two bands of quartz here, neither of them being at all large. The hanging wall band is getting very white and poor-looking, and is turning in towards the footwall band. The head here is being driven only 5*f*. 6*i*. in height by 5*f*. 4*i*. broad, the size of the gallery required for the Penrice boring machine. It will take at least a fortnight to carry this heading sufficiently far in to allow of Captain Penrice fitting up his machine. I have crushed and retorted the gold we had in hand, about 99 lbs. of ore, which produced 41 ozs. of amalgam and 16*t*. 1*s*. of gold, for which we ought to get not less than 60*t*. This is rather better than I expected.

CWM DWYFOR (Brynnarian Mine).—J. Davies, June 14: Joseph's Level: No material change in the appearance of Joseph's lode since last report.—Pensarn: The wheel and pumps continue to work well; the water now below the 18 fm. level.—Brynnarian: We have drawn the water out of the winze on the east side of boundary level, and found in the drift (southwards) from the bottom of it a run of lead ore 3*f*. wide, extending all along the floor of the drift; water too quick in the winze, without pumps to follow this run of ore downwards.

CWM MYSTWYTH.—Joseph B. Rouse, June 14: The 8 fm. level has not yet been communicated to the long winze, but we hope to get a hole through early. The ground has for the past few days been more tight, which has somewhat impeded our progress. The end is all in lode, producing saving work for dressing. In Gill's lower level, driving west of No. 2 winze, the lode is 4*f* wide, composed principally of a very hard quartz; the south part of the lode, containing more clay-slate, produces both lead and blonde—of the latter about 1 ton per fathom. The 8 stope on the new lode, over and under Michell's level, and over the 15, are yielding on an average 8 cwt. of lead and 1*t*. 1*s*. of blonde per fathom. The lode in the stope is hard; it is a noted fact that when lead gives place to blonde, which is now the case in these stope, as their yield of lead is less and blonde more than formerly, the lode becomes harder. The stope at Kingside, on the Kingside and copper lodes, are yielding as for some time past, with the exception of the stope under the 15, which has rather fallen off in yield during the past fortnight, the most productive part being dislodged by a flat joint. The new stope in the Big Rock, referred to in my last report, is worth 10 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The picking of old burrows is regularly proceeded with, and are producing lead and blonde in paying quantities. Since the change in the weather we have been applying all possible force to the dressing of ore, and our machinery is now in full work and in good condition. Samples of 40 tons of blonde were sent out yesterday, for sale on the 27th.

D'ERESBY MOUNTAIN.—J. Roberts, W. Sandoe, June 14: The No. 6 end keeps without any change, still spots of lead and blonde in a good matrix of spar. The rise at the No. 5 directly behind the south end is looking much the same as last week, a good grey lode throughout, and worth from 2 to 3 tons to the fathom. The stope at this level will average altogether about 2 tons to the fathom. In the north end in stripping down the lode we find that there is good lead ground, and has rather improved since we wrote last week.

DEVON FRIENDSHIP.—F. R. W. Daw, W. Gill, June 15: No change has taken place in the 30 end, east of Bennett's shaft; the lode is still very much disordered, and we are continuing the cross-cut in our former reports to prove if a part of the lode is standing to the north of us. The men are not making so good progress in the rise in the back of this level, ground having become harder. We have been rising by the side of the lode, which we are now taking down, and shall let you know its value in our next. In the back of the 30, west of Bennett's shaft, we have started a new stope east of John Bright's rise; the lode is 4*f*. wide, and producing 4 tons of arsenical mundic and 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. In the 12, west of Bennett's shaft, the lode is 5*f*. wide, and producing 6 tons of arsenical mundic per fathom. In the adit end, east of Bennett's shaft, the lode is 4*f*. wide, and producing 6 tons of arsenical mundic per fathom. The stope in the back of this level are yielding their usual quantities of mundic. We have taken the men from the winze to assist the masons in raising stones for the new calciner. All surface operations are progressing satisfactorily. Ourselves of arsenic last month was 70 tons.

DEVON GREAT UNITED.—Isaac Richards, June 15: At Williesford's shaft the work in connection with cutting of plat, &c., at the 120 has been hindered for a couple of days in consequence of a difficulty occurring in the regular working of the lift. It is now, however, put right again, and the work is progressing very satisfactorily. In the 60, west of Watson's shaft on the Capel Tor lode, the lode is 2*f*. 6*i*. wide, and composed of capel, quartz, peach, mundic, and some copper ore of good quality. In the 60, west of Watson's shaft, the lode is 1*f*. 6*i*. wide, composed principally of capel, with some copper and mundic ores interspersed.

DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.—I. Richards, June 15: Monthly Report: Wheal Josiah: During the past month the 144, east of the Count House shaft, has been driven 1*f*. 1*i*. 1*s*. in, the lode proving 3*f*. wide, and of a promising character, being composed of capel, quartz, peach, mundic, and some good quality copper ore—Wheal Emma, Inclined Shaft: The 137 east, east of Friend's cross-cut, has been driven 4 fms. 4*f*. 1*i*. the lode proving from 3 to 4*f*. wide, and com-

posed of capel, quartz, peach, and small quantities of copper and mundic ores. It is now improved, yielding good stones of copper and mundic ores, and its general character is of a promising nature.—New Shaft, New South Lode: The 115 east has been driven 3 fms. 2*f*. the lode proving from 3*f*. to 4*f*. wide, composed of capel, quartz, peach, fluor, mundic, and copper ore of good quality.—Railway Shaft: The 205 west, on the south part of the lode, has been driven 2 fms. 3*f*. 8*i*. in, the lode proving from 3 ft. to 4*f*. wide, and composed of capel, quartz, peach, and some copper and mundic ores of good quality. The 190 fm. level west, on the south part of the lode, has been driven 3 fms. 9*f*. 2*i*. in, the lode proving 3*f*. wide, composed of capel, quartz, peach, and small quantities of copper and mundic ores. This drivage is now suspended to admit of a winze being sunk in the bottom of this level east of the new shaft, the lode in which is 4*f*. wide, and worth 2 fms. of copper ore and 4 tons of mundic per fm.

The 175 west, on the south part of the lode, has been driven 3 fms. 2*f*. in, the lode proving from 3*f*. to 4*f*. wide, composed of capel, quartz, peach, and small quantities of copper and mundic ores. This point of operation is for the time suspended. The 160 west, on the south part of the lode, has been driven 4*f*. 1*i*. 8*i*. in, the lode proving from 2*f*. to 3*f*. wide, composed of capel, quartz, peach, and some good quality copper ore.—Watson's Shaft: The engine-shaft has been sunk 1*f*. 6*i*. fm., making the total depth below the 88 fm. level 5 fms. 4*f*. 1*i*. the ground proving of a very congenial character for the production of mineral. The 88 fm. level, east of the engine-shaft, has been driven 1*f*. 4*i*. fm., the lode proving 1*f*. wide, and composed of capel, quartz, peach, and small quantities of copper and mundic ores. At the western shaft the fixing of larger pitwork has been completed, and the men are now engaged cutting a plat at the 20, which will occupy about three weeks, after which sinking will again be resumed, and the 20 will be driven east on the course of the lode; and, judging from its very promising appearance, an early improvement may fairly be expected.

EAST BLUE HILLS.—S. Bennetts, June 14: The lode in the adit east end is much the same as last reported, and worth from 6*t*. to 7*t*. per fathom. In the rise above this level the lode is being dealed, and consequently there is no change to notice. In the 40 east end the lode is 4*f*. wide, and worth 2*f*. to 10*f*. per fathom. During the past four weeks the water available for stamping power has only been barely equal on the average to the requirements for six heads, yet we got through 2*f*. tons of tin for sale on Saturday last. This speaks well for the future, and is highly encouraging for more extended operations.

EAST CHIVERTON.—R. Southey, June 15: At the 100, driving east of engine-shaft, the lode is strong, 4*f*. 1*i*. wide, from which some splendid stones of rich silver-lead ore have been broken already. I am well pleased with its appearance, which promises to improve as the end is extended; driving by four men, at 3*f*. 1*i*. 8*i*. per fathom. Meeting with ore in this direction, in addition to west of shaft, cannot fail to add considerably to the value of the property. In the 100 end, west of shaft, the lode is split; this I consider only temporary, as the same thing occurred in the level over just before we entered the course of rich ore in that level. The bargain for driving 20 fms. certain at this level the men have nearly completed; the ground is hardening. Surface operations progressing satisfactorily, and the engineers are removing the steam-whistle to the mine.

EAST DARREN.—Thomas Garland, June 14: In the 92 end west not anything has been done since last reported on, the men being employed in securing ground and putting Taylor's shaft in repair. In the 80 east the branch of ore opened upon fluctuates in yield; present value 15 cwt. per fathom. The 80 end west shows a little ore in the forepart, but to further test it a better part of the lode is standing in the north side, the men have commenced stripping down the lode; where cut into a few feet above (under the flat) it yields 1 ton of ore per fathom. In the 68, west of Vaughan's winze, the lode is small, yielding stones of copper ore and lead. The stope throughout (four in number) yield fair quantities of ore. The machinery is in good working order, and the dressing of halvan stuff now being pushed forward, and hope to have a parcel of ore ready for sampling on Tuesday the 27th inst.

EAST LONG RAKE.—H. B. Vercoe, June 15: In the 50 west I have commenced another rise about 15 fms. in advance of the stope, and I am pleased to say that the lode is improving, and likely to open out another good piece of stope ground. There is a rib of ore forming on the footwall, about 3*f*. pretty solid. Should this continue to improve it will be very important, as it will prove the continuation of the lead in the lode on the top of the Great Flat. The lode in stope in roof of the 50 west is producing 1 ton of lead per fathom, and the ground moderately easy for working. In the 50 east there is no change since my last report; we meet with small strings of ore occasionally, but not enough to value. The Shallow Flat looks quite as well as it has done for some time past, and now that we have had some heavy showers sufficient water has accumulated in the reservoir to enable the tributaries to commence dressing, and all being well, their ore will be included in the next sale. Our parcel of ore sold to Messrs. Walker, Parker, and Co., at 9*t*. 1*s*. per ton, and is ready for delivery. No change in any other part of the mine.

EAST ROMAN GRAVELS.—Arthur Waters, June 15: The work in connection with the new pump at the 109 is being pushed on as fast as possible, and we hope to have it in good working order by Saturday next, when the driving of the adit level will be resumed. The 97 south shows a good-looking wide carbuncle of lime lode, yielding 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom, and improving. The stope in the back of this level, about 40 fms. from shaft, is improving as we rise, being now worth quite 20 cwt. lead ore per fathom. The new winze in the 56 south, about 30 fms. from shaft, is 4*f*. wide, worth 1*t*. 1*s*. ton of lead per fathom. The stope in the bottom of the 56 south is worth 2 tons per fm. The pitch in the 75 south is worth 12 cwt. per fathom. The usual sampling will take place next week.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—R. Quantrell and Son, June 11: Setting Report: Engine Lode: There are eight men driving the 46, east and west of engine-shaft, west of the old engine-shaft, by four men, at 6*t*. 10*s*. per fathom; lode worth 5*f*. 10*s*. of ore per fathom for the part being carried. The 5 west is not looking so well, but as the lode at the level opens and closes somewhat suddenly I think it will soon look better again; lode worth 15 cwt. of lead per fathom. The stope in the back of the adit west of the 46 is producing 30 cwt. of lead per fathom, and the stope west of footwall shaft is producing 30 cwt. of lead per fathom. The stope in the 75 south is worth 12 cwt. per fathom. The pitch in the 75 south is worth 12 cwt. per fathom.

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lode, is mixed with veins of spar and a good deal of sulphurous muriatic, and is rather spare for driving. The lode in the 90, west of Gundry's shaft, on the south part, is 5 ft. wide, and yielding 3 tons of ore per fathom. The winze in the bottom of this level is yielding 1½ ton of ore per fathom, and looking kindly to improve. The lode in the 100, west of shaft, is 5 ft. wide, and yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom, but we think there is more lode standing in the south side. The winze in the bottom of this level, east of shaft, is yielding 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the 110, east of shaft, is 6 ft. wide, yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom, and likely to further improve. In the 110, west of shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 120, east of shaft, is 5 ft. wide, and yielding 2 tons of very good ore per fathom. We have not taken down any lode in the 90, driving east from the old engine-shaft, since the last report. The lode in the 110, east of the old engine-shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, and yielding occasional stones of muriatic and copper ore. We have not yet met with the lode in the 110 driving north-west of shaft, from the indications expect to do so very soon. There is no change to notice in any other part of the mine. Our sampling on Tuesday next will be about 610 tons of copper ore.

MONKSTON.—**J. Goldsworthy**, June 15: So far as the lode has been seen in the 30, from 3 ft. wide it is rich ore, as opened on, and the water drained; the sizes, &c., will be tested. From present appearances there is a fine course of ore before the end. We are opening by the side, so as to have room to open the lode. The lode in the winze is widening; the sinking is slow on account of the turns in the lode. Every effort is being made to effect a communication.

MONA CONSOLS.—**T. Mitchell**, June 14: The lode in the trial shaft continues to present a similar appearance as when last reported, which is of a very promising nature. The things belonging to the pumping gear are being got about as fast as circumstances will admit. Some of the pumps are here, and the remainder to complete the lift are daily expected.

MORFA DU.—**T. Mitchell**, June 14: The various points here continue to look much the same as when reported last week. The lode at the 60 is looking very well; the men have been engaged several days putting in stulls, filling up, and securing the ground. This place is now in good working order, and we hope to get out some good ore. The lode at the 45 has improved during the past month, and the blue-stones we are now getting is of better quality. We have dialled the ground at the 35, and have directed the men to drive south in order to get under the ore ground recently cut near Ida shaft. We have about 14 fms. to drive to get under it, but we may cut into a good lode before reaching that point. The ground is moderately easy, and we hope to drive from 4 to 5 fms. a month. The lode in the driving from bottom of winze near Ida shaft will yield 4 tons of bluestone and 3 tons of copper ore per fathom, and we hope to cut this again at the 36 shortly.

MOUNT CARBIS.—**W. Tregay, G. Johns**, June 15: The sump shaft is now down 10 fms. 4 ft. below the 35, and will have reached the 50 by end of this month. The Great Flat lode in 33 north is 21 ft. wide, and is worth 25/- per cubic fathom. The south lode in 27 west is worth 12/- per fathom.

MINYDD GORDDU.—**Tos. Kemp**, June 14: Within the last two or three days the part of the lode carried by the 45 end, west of cross-cut, has for the width (5 ft.) become exceedingly favourable for opening, the same being composed of killas and quartz, intermixed with a considerable amount of muriatic and a little lead ore, but not enough of the latter to value. The level above (the 34) passed through a similar bar of poor ground before entering the main body of ore, so we may consider this falling off in the value of the lode only temporary. The part of the lode opened on by the 45 end, east of cross-cut, continues of the same kindly appearance as reported last week, composed of quartz and calc spar, carrying blende and muriatic, and at times showing spots of ore. I consider the lode here of a most favourable description for the production of mineral. All other bargains throughout the mine are without any change worthy of note since last advised. Hauling and dressing is being pushed with all speed, and the machinery is in good order.

NEW TRUMPET CONSOLS.—**R. Quenctrail and Son**, June 15: **Francis Lode:** The lode in the shaft, which is being sunk below the adit by nine men, is looking more favourable, and is improving in appearance as we sink. We shall shortly be deep enough for another level, when we think there is every prospect of our opening up some productive tin ground. **Wheal Vails Lode:** Trevethick shaft is sunk 16 fms. 4 ft. 6 in. below the adit, and we have just commenced driving east and west at the 16 fm. level (or 20 fms. from surface). It has lately been producing tinstuff of good quality, and is very similar in character to the run of tin ground on the lode at the 143 fm. level, just under this shaft, and which was so productive in the late working. We think we shall quickly open up some good tin ground on this lode, especially as we have some good tinstuff in a winze which we have just commenced sinking, a few fathoms west of shaft, for ventilation, &c. The south lode, in the adit end east, contains a little tin, and is looking very promising to improve. We think there are excellent prospects in driving this end, as it is going back into a run of ground in which all the parallel lodes that have been worked, both north and south, have been very rich and profitable.

NEW WEST CARADON.—**N. Richards**, June 14: The counter lode on which we are driving, west of Hallett's cross-course, in the 55, has an improved appearance, and I have reason to believe that we shall meet with ore as this level is extended west. We have been opening out west on a branch in this level, which will yield 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. The lode in the rise in the back of the 42 will yield 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. There is no change to notice in the 28 cross-cut, driving south. Hallett's shaft, or in the little north lode, on which we are driving west in this level, nothing last.

NEW WHEAL FEEVOR.—**W. T. White**, June 15: We are still driving the cross-cut north at the adit level for the purpose of cutting the main lode of Wheal East and West Wheal Feevor. We feel confident it is in this direction, and we hope within a short distance.

NORTH BUSY UNITED.—**J. James**, June 10: The lode in the 18 east is improving in size and quality, now 3 ft. wide. We have to-day tried some of the stuff, and valued the lode from 8/- to 10/- per fathom—very promising lode.

NORTH GREEN HURTH.—**Jas. Polglase**, June 8: The cross-cut is precisely the same as for some time past. We have taken down the side of level referred to last week in the drive south-west. Prospects in that direction not improved. We are now driving north-east, the vein is more promising, and producing good stones of ore. We have about 3 fms. more to drive before rising through new prospect, so as to be sufficiently distant from in-juring the road.

NORTH GROGWYNION.—**John Kitto and Son**, June 9: The 26, which is at present the deepest and most important part of the mine, is being driven east and west of the new shaft on the course of the lode by full sets of men, who are making very satisfactory progress in laying open the bottom of the mine, and we are pleased in being able to state the result of these operations hitherto is quite equal to the anticipations we have expressed in our previous reports. At this depth we find the lode as well as the accompanying rock to be of a more settled and favourable character than at any shallower point, and consequently the former is more uniformly valuable than it has been in the upper levels; the ground opened during the past month and the present forecast being worth from 15 to 20 cwt.s. of lead ore per fathom, and we may add the character of the ore and the matrix are of the richest and most and most congenial kind—in fact, the lode in the bottom of this mine is at present precisely similar to the Grogwynion lode in the upper part of that mine, and should it maintain its present yield of ore, as there is every reason to expect it will do, we shall soon open out a good piece of profitable ground for stoping, the nature of the rock being most favourable for speedy and economical mining. We have divided and cased the new shaft to the bottom, and are in a position to draw the ore to surface cheaply and expeditiously. In driving the 24, west of the new shaft, we have passed through several nice little bunches of lead ore, but as far as seen, the lode is not sufficiently settled at this depth to be remuneratively productive. We have, therefore, suspended our operations at this point for the present, but possibly we may find it necessary to resume them hereafter to assist in taking away the ore ground below, and to convey ventilation to the bottom of the mine, as the development proceeds. At the 12, east of the new shaft, we have driven through a piece of productive ground from 7 to 8 fms. long, varying in value from 12 to 20 cwt.s. of lead ore per fathom, and have just now commenced sinking a winze below this level in order to prove it in depth, and to open it for stopping. With the same object in view the 24 is being driven east towards this point, and in about two months from this date we hope to reach the ore ground at this level, and thus by the co-operation of our efforts at these points we may reasonably expect to long open a good section of profitable ore ground in this part of the mine also. From the foregoing, we hope it will be clearly seen that there is at present every prospect of the mine being brought into a profitable state, and that at no very distant period. At surface the erection of the new plant and the necessary arrangements in connection with the same are already complete. The pumping and winding machinery will be started some time next week, and we hope to get the ore crusher with a part of the dressing machinery in working order soon after, when we shall commence dressing the lead ore stuff, of which we have a considerable quantity drawn to surface, and shall shortly have a parcel of lead ore ready for the market.

NORTH HERDOSFOOT.—**Tos. Trelease**, June 15: The lode in the 117 end is larger than when last reported; now over 2 ft. wide, yielding 4 cwt.s. of lead ore per fathom. The No. 1 slope, in the back of this level, continues to yield 2 cwt.s. of ore per fathom. I have put two of the end men to stop the ground at the north end of the stull, where the lode is worth 7 cwt.s. of ore per fm. The water still continues to come out of the 80 cross-cut, and the ground is a little easier during the last week. The pitch at this level still yields about 8 cwt.s. of ore per fathom. We purpose sampling two parcels of ore on Saturday, together about 20 tons.

NORTH PENSTRUTHAL.—**S. Davey, W. Polkinghorne**, June 7: We have no change worthy of remark in either of the bargains except the 120 driving west, from which we broke some good yellow and black copper ore.

S. Davey, June 13: The lode in the 120 driving west is again changed in colour, still looking promising, and producing a little copper. The lode in the 108 is large, and producing occasional stones of tin.

OKEL TOR.—**H. Bulford, J. Rodda**: There is nothing fresh to record since last week's report.

PANDORA.—**H. Nottingham**, June 15: The various points working underground are looking well and maintain last week's valuations. We have bored through from the No. 3 winze on Goddard's lode to the rise below, and shall in a few days be ready to start a fresh stope in end of this winze.—Surface: On Monday night the crank-pin of the big wheel got loose and came out, but fortunately did no damage to the rods or pitwork. We got the engine ready, and put it to work on Tuesday afternoon. Yesterday we had to change one of the crusher rolls again; after working well for a few days it broke. We are crushing again to day, and are now busily engaged fitting up another crank-pin, and hope to have it finished by Saturday afternoon, so that we can put on the wheel to sum again. We have now a fresh supply of water.

PARYS COPPER CORPORATION.—**T. Mitchell**, June 14: The ground in the 90 west, on No. 2, has undergone a change lately, and we find some small strings of copper and sulphur coming in. We have been looking forward for an improvement here for some time from the kindly appearance of the ground. The No. 2 east at this level has improved in appearance since we have started to drive in this direction. We have a little more water coming from the fore-breast, which is a favourable indication. The lode in the rise in back of the 90 continues to yield from 3 to 3½ tons of copper ore per fathom. The pitches are on the whole, looking much the same as for some time past. The boiler-makers will finish repairing the large boiler early next week, when we shall at once fix it in its place, and prepare for crushing the ore.

PATTERSYKE AND CLARGILL HEAD.—**J. Pearl**, June 9: Top Level: The south end is only poor; there is a little ore, but scarcely sufficient to pay expenses, but in driving we may soon come to good ore again. The north end is still yielding some nice ore, not rich, but makes fair good bouse.—Low Level: This level is very much broken down where we are, and very difficult to deal

with; some water has got into the douke of the vein and it sponges out, so that sometimes it is difficult to get near the place where it is broken down. The washers will make a start on Monday first.

PELYN WOOD.—**T. H. Bennett**, June 15: We are expecting daily to reach No. 1 east and west lode. Our counter is gradually enlarging as we drive upon it, and the water flows freely from the bottom of the end. I have no further change to report since last week. I regard the prospects as encouraging.

PENHALLS.—**S. Bennette, R. Harris**, June 10: The lode in the 80, west end from boundary, is producing some tinstuff, but poor. The 70 east is without much alteration, nor is there much change to notice in the north lode in the 60. The winze below the 55 is worth 20/- per fathom, and the winze below the 30, ahead of that end, 10/- per fathom.

PIONEER (Silver-Lead Mines, Holywell).—June 13: **Basis's Shaft:** The 40 north continues to improve nicely. The men are getting good paying lead-stuff, which is all saved for the dressing-floors. We are expecting now every day to come on the body of ore mentioned previously, proved in the rise a few yards back, and which is dipping towards the end of the level. The tribute pitches maintain the same value as when last reported, and if anything are rather better.—**Engine-Shaft:** In my last you were informed that we had struck into the long looked for body of ore at the bottom of the sum. I am happy to say the lead holds out well, and I have not seen a better lode anywhere before. It is fully 2 yards wide, and producing solid blocks of galena from 2 to 3 cwt.s. apiece, and in addition to this almost all the gangue of vein stuff is good enough to be saved for the dressing-floors. It looks splendid, and is almost certain to hold out. I am sure that when we come nearer to the junctions of the north and south lodes we shall find lead in abundance.—**Dressing-Floors:** One parcel of ore has been sold, and we are very busy preparing another parcel for this month, and expect to have a good sale.

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PIONEER (Silver-Lead Mines, Holywell).—June 13: <

178 east end by nine men, at 117. 5s. per fathom, 50 fms. contract, and if completed in 10 months to be paid 5s. per fathom extra; the end is worth 12s. per fathom. The 165 west end to two men, at 107. 10s. per fathom, producing stamping work. The rise above the 165 east by two men, at 12s. per fathom; worth 12s. per fathom. Martin's winze below the 165 is communicated with the 178, which has well ventilated the working, and opened a good section of ground for stoping. Littlejohn's stope in the back of the 165 east by eight men, at 6s. 3d. per ton; worth 12s. per fathom. Pine's stope east of ditto by eight men, at 6s. per ton; worth 25s. per fathom. James' stope east of said stope by six men, at 6s. per ton; worth 30s. per fathom. The 120 to drive west of the western shaft by four men, at 9s. per fathom; worth 12s. per fathom. Caddy's stope in back of said level by four men, at 6s. 3d. per ton; worth 12s. per fathom. Hosking's stope in back of the 150 by two men, at 13s. per fm.; worth 12s. per fm. Thomas' stope west of said stope by six men, at 6s. 6d. per ton; worth 12s. per fathom. A stope in back of the 178 east by six men, at 6s. per ton; worth 12s. per fathom. Nicholas' stope in back of the 150 by four men, at 6s. 6d. per ton; worth 10s. per fathom. The 140 east end by two men, at 11s. per fathom; worth 12s. per fathom. Bosango's stope in the back of the 140 by two men, at 6s. 6d. per ton; worth 12s. per fathom. Trevaskis' stope in back of the 140 by four men, at 6s. 9d. per ton; worth 15s. per fathom. Carter's stope west of ditto by four men, at 6s. 9d. per ton; worth 15s. per fathom.—Tribute: Seven pitches by 15 men, average tribute 11s. 3d. in 17, to be paid 49s. per ton for black tin. All surface work is going on in a satisfactory manner.

WHEAL UNY.—W. Hamby, W. Prophet, Jas. White, June 15: During the past four weeks the shaftmen have made good progress in sinking Hind's engine-shaft deep enough for bearers and cistern, and cut ground for the same below the 182; as soon as the trip plan is made complete, the standing lift will be fixed in the cistern, with pumps, rods, &c., after which we shall commence the sinking of the shaft with a full pair of men with all speed. The 182 is driven east of shaft about 5 fms.; the lode is the full width of the end, and producing good stones of tin; set to six men, at 5s. 15s. per fathom for 10 fms. certain bargain. The 182 end is driven west of shaft 4 fms.; set to six men, at 6s. per fathom, or a 60s. contract, the same to be driven in six weeks. The lode in the present end has a very promising appearance, and worth 7s. per fathom. The 172 is extended east of shaft 27 fms.; the ground in this end is easy for driving, and seeing this point is 22 fms. in advance of the 182, we deem it necessary to keep two men only in this end until the level below is brought forward and a winze put through for better ventilation. The same when done will open up a section of good stoping ground. The lode in this end, for the last 16 fms. driven, has been uniform in size and character; worth on an average 12s. per fathom. The lode in the present end is equal to any yet passed through; set at 3s. 15s. per fm. A stope in the back of the above level is set to three men, at 3s. 6d. per ton; worth 12s. per fm. for tin.—Incline Shaft: The 172 to drive west, at 7s. per fm.; the lode is worth 16s. per fm. Two stopes in the back of this level—No. 1 stope, west of No. 1 winze, set at 3s. 6d. per ton of stuff, lode worth 12s. per fm. In the two stopes west of No. 2 winze the lode is worth 18s. per fm.; set at 3s. 6d. per ton of stuff. The 160 to drive west; set at 5s. 10s. per fm. The lode in the end is about 5 ft. wide, producing a little tin, but not to value. King's shaft: Owing to the increased quantities of stuff now breaking and drawing from Hind's or engine-shaft, with the increased number of men we have there it is necessary for us to suspend operations in the 163, 150, and 140 east for the present, although each point at present is of a very promising character, and we will turn our attention to them again at some future time.—Old Sump shaft: Good progress is being made in sinking below the 172. The shaft is now down 75 fms., and we hope this month to complete the depth required for taking up the 182 west; 15 pitches were set at tributes, varying from 9s. to 13s. 4d. in 17, for tin. The frames referred to in our last report are in full working order and doing their work well. The character and composition of the lode in the bottom part of the mine has improved in yield and value. The prospects of the mine on the whole are better than they have been for some time past. All the machinery on the mine is in fairly good condition and working satisfactorily.

YSTWITH.—J. Kitto and Son, June 10: Since our last report we have intersected several joints in the adit cross-cut driving south, and the general appearance of the rock has frequently led us to believe that we are getting near the lode, but up to the present we have not yet met with any defined metallic vein (except those referred to in previous reports), still we are of opinion it is not far distant, and are by the aid of the rock-drill pushing on the cross-cut at the rate of about 10 fathoms a month, having strong confidence in the ultimate result of this very interesting and important trial.

YORK AND LANCASTER UNITED.—J. Borlase, June 14: Since last report we have driven the adit 8 fms. The lode in present end (the part we are carrying) is 4 ft. wide, composed of barytes and spar, the latter impregnated with lead. I shall put two more men here, and open into the footwall, and ascertain the full width of the lode. It is a very promising one, and augurs well for deeper levels. We have cleaned up the new shaft to bottom, and cleared the 9. We shall commence sinking this shaft with a full gang of men, and also stop the backs on the Barn lode, and drive east on the Oxeclough lode. This end will produce a fair quantity of lead and calamine. As this level is extended east it will get under the bunches of lead spoken of by the old men, and where we have seen the old workings gone down as far as they could for water. I calculate to return 200 tons of barytes and 50 tons of calamine per month from this level, with a fair quantity of lead. Engines and machinery in good working order.

GREAT HOLWAY.—The drainage of Eyton's workings is proceeding most satisfactorily. The water is down to the 100 yards level. Other parts of the mine are opening out in a very satisfactory manner. The 80 west is nearly underneath the great deposits of ore left by the former proprietors at Brammock-shaft, so that returns of lead and blende must soon largely increase.

SINCLAIR LEAD AND BLENDE.—The new engine-shaft is going down well. In less than 15 yards further sinking No. 1 shaft will be drained and returns of lead commenced at once. The property is spoken very highly of.

NEW TRUMPET TIN.—The report published this week is very satisfactory and the 17. shares are likely to be in great demand.

DEVON FRIENDSHIP.—A new rise in the back of 30 west is worth 4 tons of arsenical mundic and 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. The month's sale of arsenic is 70 tons. They are pushing on the works for second calciner and when finished these returns will be largely increased.

SILVER-LEAD IN NORTH CORNWALL.—A great discovery has been made within the last week—a rich silver-lead lode has been found on the Carlyn estate at St. Minver. It appears that in ploughing the back of a large and masterly lode was laid bare, and rocks with large squats of silver-lead were taken out. The sett has been appraised for by Mr. W. Paynter, jun., of Wadebridge, with a view of forming a good company to work. No doubt is entertained in the parish that plenty of ore very rich for silver will be found.

MONKSTON MANGANESE.—The new lode cut a few days since at the 30 is opening out beyond expectation. It is now 3 ft. wide, of very rich ore, and gives every appearance of being a large course. In a few days its exact size will be determined. A box of the ore has been received in London.

SORTRIDGE.—The erection of stamps is going on rapidly, and when they are ready it is expected that good returns of tin will be made.

GAS SHARES.—The principal business in these shares, according to this evening's report of Messrs. W. L. Webb and Co., of the Stock Exchange and Finch-lane, has been: Bahia 17s.; British, 33s.; Cagliari Gas and Water, 22s.; Continental Union (Limited), 25s. to 25s.; Commercial, 18s. to 18s.; European (Limited), 19s.; Gas Light and Coke, A (ordinary), 17s. 12s. to 17s. 12s.; ditto, E, 10 per cent., 21s.; ditto, G, 7s. per cent. pref., 18s.; Hong Kong and China, 15s.; Imperial Continental, 18s.; Monte Video Gas, 13 to 14s.; Rio de Janeiro, 23s.; South Metropolitan, B, 17s.

INSURANCE SHARES.—have, according to this evening's report of Messrs. W. L. Webb and Co., of the Stock Exchange and Finch-lane, been dealt in as follows:—City of London Fire (Limited), 1s. to 1s.; ditto Marine Corporation, 1s.; Commercial Union, 21s. to 21s.; Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Limited), 3s.; Indemnity Marine, 17s. to 18s.; Guardian, 7s. to 7s.; Law Fire, 17 to 17s.; London and Provincial Fire (Limited), 1s. to 1s.; ditto, E, 10 per cent., 21s.; ditto, G, 7s. per cent. pref., 18s.; Merchant's Marine (Limited), 2s.; Ocean Marine, 8 to 8s.; Universal Marine, 7s. to 7s.

TRAMWAYS.—The closing prices of this evening, as quoted by Mr. W. Abbott, of Tokenhouse-yard, are given in tabular form in the last page of the Journal.

RAILWAY AND GENERAL MARKETS.—Referring to the course of business done to day during official hours (11 to 3) Mr. Ferdinand R. Kirk, Birch-lane, writes:—*Opening.* Long before the usual time for commencing business excited sales of Unifield were pressed at 6s. a fall of 2s. from last night—but now the price is close upon 6s. The Preference are 6s. 12s. after being much lower. During the week Anglo-Brush shares have advanced from 22s. to 2s. In Hammonds' the rise has been restricted from 13s. to 15. In the same period Trunk Thirds have gone up over 5 per cent., Eries and Readings 8s. per share; Bratsberg, 1s. to 1s.; Crewe, 2s. to 3s.; West Croydon, 5s. to 5s.; Chile Gold, 1s. to 1s.; Frontino, 2s. to 2s.; Potosi, 5s. to 5s.; Phoenix Gold, 1s. to 2s.; Rhodes Reef, 1s. to 1s.; New Kitty, 1s. to 2s. *Closing.* After an appearance of firmness, Unifield have given way to 6s.; Brighton A have fallen 5s., and Trunk Thirds, 5s. Great Western are exceptionally firm, and Bristol Lights keep up, present price being 29s., after touching 30. Port Phillip, 2s. to 4s.; Eberhardt, 1s. to 1s.; Nouveau Monde, 5s. to 5s.

MESSRS. PIXLEY AND ABELL.—**GOLD.**—The arrivals of bar gold have been taken for India. They have not, however, been of much importance; the bulk of the remittances received consisting of sovereigns, which to the value of 300,000. had been sent into the Bank. The Medway has brought 10,400c. from the West Indies, and the Ganges 271,500c. from Australia. The Galia, which left New York yesterday for Liverpool, is bringing 24,000c. for London. The Regus has taken 50,000c. sovereigns, to Lisbon, and 5000c. to the Brazils, and the P. and O. steamer 20,000c. in bars, to Bombay.—**SILVER.**—The demand for the Continent having quite ceased, the price at the beginning of the week declined to 52s. 10c. per ounce. Yesterday when it became known that even at the reduced rate of 5s. 10c. the India Council drafts had not all been sold a further reduction took place, and some bars were sold at 52s. The arrivals comprise 17,300c. from the West Indies, 23,100c. from New York, 18,000c. from India; total, 58,400c. The Shannon has taken 25,000c. to Bombay.

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The Mining Market: Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, JUNE 16, 1882.

IRON.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	TIN.	£ d.	£ s. d.
Pig, G.M.B., f.o.b., Clyde...	2	8	English, ingot, f.o.b...	99	0
" Scotch, all No. 1 ...	2	7	" bars	100	0
Bars, Welsh, f.o.b., Wales	5	10	" refined	101	0
" in London	6	0	Australian	95	0
" Stafford,	7	5	0	95	10
" in Tyne or Tees	6	5	Banca	nom.	-
" Swedish, London	9	10	Straits	95	0
Rails, Welsh, at works	5	10	COPPER.		
Sheets, Staff., in London	8	10	Tough cake and Ingot	71	0
Plates, ship, in London	9	0	Best selected	73	0
Hoops, Staff.,	7	10	Sheets and sheathing	77	0
Nail rods, Staff., in Lon.	6	15	Flat Bottoms	50	0
English, spring	12	0	Walbaroo	72	0
" cast	30	0	Burr, or P.C.C.	71	0
" swg. kgs.	15	0	Other brands ... nom.	68	0
" frag. hams.	15	10	Chili bars, g.o.b.	65	15
LEAD.			TIN-PLATES.*		
English, pig, common	14	7	per box.		
" L.B.	14	15	1st quality ...	1	0
" W.B.	15	2	2nd quality ...	0	18
" sheet and bar	15	5	Tubes	9	4
" pipe	15	15	Sheets	8	-
" red	17	10	Yel. met. sheath. & sheets	6	4
" white	21	10	TIN-PLATES.*		
" patent shot	17	10	per box.		
Spanish	14	2	Charcoal, 1st quality	1	0
NICKEL.			2nd quality	0	18
Metal, per cwt.	15	0	Coke, 1st quality	17	0
Ore, 10 percent, per ton	20	0	2nd quality	0	18
QUICKSILVER.					
Flasks, 75 lbs., war.	5	18			
Silesian	17	0			
English, Swanes	18	0			
" Sheet zinc.	21	0			

* At the works, 1

fine, against 2321 tons June 15, 1881. Stock of Chili bars and ingots in Havre, 2794 tons fine, against 3342 tons June 15, 1881. Stock of Coro Coro barilla in Havre, 163 tons fine, against 326 tons June 15, 1881. Stock of copper other than Chili in Havre, 310 tons fine, against 1015 tons June 15, 1881. Stock of Chile copper afloat and chartered for to date, 10,070 tons fine, against 10,800 tons June 15, 1881. Stock of foreign copper in London, chiefly Australian, 8250 tons fine, against 9541 tons June 15, 1881.

According to the Board of Trade Returns the total imports and exports into and from this country for the first five months of the following years were:—

IMPORTS.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Copper in ores	Tons 5,155 ...	3,953 ...	4,204
Copper regulus and precipitate	11,222 ...	11,586 ...	11,017
Bars, cake, and ingots	16,609 ...	10,992 ...	14,034
In pyrites, estimated	7,682 ...	5,803 ...	6,938
Total	40,669 ...	32,334 ...	38,193
EXPORTS.			
English copper—wrought and unwrought	Tons 11,895 ...	13,287 ...	10,788
Foreign copper—unwrought	6,606 ...	4,575 ...	4,813
Yellow metal	6,158 ...	6,170 ...	7,644
Total	24,659 ...	24,032 ...	23,245

According to advices from Valparaiso the comparative exports of fine copper from Chili and Bolivia to all parts of the world during the first three months of following years were:

1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.
10,764 ...	8,202 ...	11,838 ...	12,242 ...	11,909 ...	12,699
The relative proportions per cent. of the different descriptions of copper being—					
Bar copper	89·56	83·79	84·10	70·95	80·49
Copper regulus	9·83	15·41	13·40	24·04	16·32
Copper ore	0·61	0·62	2·50	5·01	3·19
Total	100 ...	100 ...	100 ...	100 ...	100 ...

In the MINING SHARE MARKET the dealers have been chiefly occupied in the settlement of the usual fortnightly account, and business transactions, either for investment or speculation have been of a very restricted character; consequently shares generally are difficult of sale, with quotations of prices lower and almost nominal. Among the mines dealt in have been West Kitty, West Crebor, Wheal Crebor, East Blue Hills, Devon Great Consols, Sortridge, West Caradon, Wheal Bassett, Killifirth, Bedford United, and a few others.

TIN has been steady during the week, and no change has been made in the standard for ore in Cornwall. Shares, however, have been weaker, more freely offered, and less dealt in. In fact, there has been a general absence of any activity in all the stock and share markets. Blue Hills, 1*1/2* to 1*1/2*; Cook's Kitchen, 3*1/2* to 3*1/2*; Carn Brea, 1*2/3* to 1*3/4*; Dolcoath, 7*1/2* to 7*1/2*; East Pool, 5*1/2* to 5*3/4*; Killifirth, 5*1/2* to 6*1/2*; New Cook's Kitchen, 6*1/2* to 7*1/2*; North Busy, 4*1/2* to 1*1/2*; Pedn-an-drea, 3*1/2* to 3*1/2*; Condurrow, 8*1/2* to 9*1/2*; Croft, 10*1/2* to 10*1/2*; South Frances, 12*1/2* to 12*1/2*; West Bassett, 10*1/2* to 10*1/2*; West Peevor, 9*1/2* to 10*1/2*; Wheal Bassett, 10*1/2* to 10*1/2*; West Frances, 9*1/2* to 10*1/2*; West Seton, 17*1/2* to 17*1/2*; Agar, 14*1/2* to 14*1/2*; Wheal Bassett, 10*1/2* to 10*1/2*; Wheal Peevor, 9*1/2* to 10*1/2*.

Phoenix, 2*1/2* to 2*1/2*; South Condurrow, 8*1/2* to 9*1/2*; South Frances, 12*1/2* to 13*1/2*; Tincroft, 13*1/2* to 14*1/2*; West Bassett, 10*1/2* to 10*1/2*; West Peevor, 11*1/2* to 12*1/2*. Wheal Agar, 1*1/2* to 1*1/2*; Wheal Bassett, 10*1/2* to 10*1/2*; Wheal Grenville, 10*1/2* to 11*1/2*; Wheal Jane, 1*1/2* to 1*1/2*; Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 1*1/2* to 1*1/2*; Wheal Owles, 10*1/2* to 10*1/2*; Wheal Peevor, 9*1/2* to 10*1/2*; New Kitty, 1*1/2* to 2*1/2*; West Kitty, 9*1/2* to 10*1/2*; the rise above the 6*1/2* is valued at 2*1/2* per fathom; stope in back of 7*1/2*, 35*1/2* per fathom; 8*1/2* east, 2*1/2* per fathom. Since the last meeting in March 50 tons of tin have been sold; the sale on Thursday, 7 tons 19 cwt., brought 58*1/2*. 12*1/2*. The steam stamps will be at work shortly. Trevau-nance, 2*1/2* to 2*1/2*; the 55 east on north lode is 2*1/2* ft. wide, and producing a little tin; parcel of tin sold on the 14th realised 58*1/2*. 2*1/2*. 6*1/2*. Wheal Coates, 2*1/2* to 3*1/2*; the sale of tin on 14th, 8 tons, realised 58*1/2*. 12*1/2*. 6*1/2*. per ton. Drakewalls, 2*1/2* to 3*1/2*; Goodevere, 1*1/2* to 1*1/2*; Kit Hill, 2*1/2* to 3*1/2*; New Trumpet Consols, 1*1/2* to 1*1/2*; South Croft, 10*1/2* to 11*1/2*; West Poldice, 5*1/2* to 5*3/4*; Wheal Sisters, 1*1/2* to 1*1/2*; St. Aubyn United, 1*1/2* to 1*1/2*; North Busy, 4*1/2* to 1*1/2*; Wheal Uny, 3*1/2* to 3*1/2*; the mine is looking better in the 170 west.

COPPER has been firm and advancing, but very little business done in shares, which are flat and rather declining in price, owing to the absence of business. Bedford United, 1*1/2* to 2*1/2*; Carnarvon Copper, 2*1/2* to 3*1/2*; Devon Great Consols, 6*1/2* to 7*1/2*; Devon Great United, 3*1/2* to 4*1/2*; East Caradon, 3*1/2* to 4*1/2*; Gunnislake (Clitters), 2*1/2* to 3*1/2*; Hingston Down, 3*1/2* to 4*1/2*; Marke Valley, 2*1/2* to 3*1/2*; Mellanear, 4*1/2* to 5*1/2*; New Cook's Kitchen, 6*1/2* to 7*1/2*; New West Caradon, 4*1/2* to 5*1/2*; Parys Copper, 10*1/2* to 11*1/2*; the mine is looking better in one or two points. Prince of Wales have been largely dealt in, and leave off 9*1/2* to 11*1/2*. South Devon United have improved to 1*1/2* to 2*1/2*. West Caradon, 2*1/2* to 3*1/2*; West Crebor, 1*1/2* to 2*1/2*; no change in the mine. West Seton, 15*1/2* to 17*1/2*. Devon Friendship, 4*1/2* to 6*1/2*; a new stop in the back of the 30 west is worth 4*1/2* tons of arsenical mundic and 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. Last month's sale of arsenic was 70 tons. Sortridge, 5*1/2* to 6*1/2*; the erection of dressing machinery progresses rapidly. Wheal Crebor, 2*1/2* to 3*1/2*; No. 1 Winze below the 120 is worth 2*1/2* per fathom. No. 2: the part of the south lode carried is 6*1/2* ft. wide, worth 50*1/2* per fathom; the 48 east, 10*1/2* per fathom. The various points in the aggregate are now worth 190*1/2* per fathom. West Tolgus, 15*1/2* to 17*1/2*; Mona, 4*1/2* to 5*1/2*; Mona Consols, 1*1/2* to 2*1/2*; Gawton, 9*1/2* to 11*1/2*; West Devon, 2*1/2* to 3*1/2*.

LEAD.—Scarcely any business doing in lead mines, and quotations nominal. Van are quoted 6 to 6*1/2*; Great Laxey, 17*1/2* to 18*1/2*; Roman Gravels, 8*1/2* to 9*1/2*; East Roman Gravels, 15*1/2* to 17*1/2*; there is a good lode in the 90 south. Tankerville Consols, 4*1/2* to 6*1/2*; they have sampled 105 tons of lead ore. South Darren, 10*1/2* to 15*1/2*; the 45 tons of lead ore sold on June 9 for 65*1/2*. 10*1/2*. D'Eresby Mountain, 1*1/2* to 2*1/2*; Frongoch, 1*1/2* to 2*1/2*; Goginan, 2*1/2* to 3*1/2*; Grogwinion, 1*1/2* to 2*1/2*; New Wye Valley has sold 50 tons of blends at 2*1/2*. 7*1/2*. 6*1/2*. Coad-y-Fedw, 1*1/2* to 2*1/2*; Sinclair, 4*1/2* to 5*1/2*; Goddard's Lead, 1*1/2* to 2*1/2*; the lode here is very promising for the depth. Gorsedd and Merllyn, 2*1/2* to 3*1/2*; Lead Hills, 1*1/2* to 2*1/2*; Minerva, 9*1/2* to 10*1/2*; United Van and Glyn, 2*1/2* to 3*1/2*; West Lisburne 1*1/2* to 2*1/2*.

FOREIGN MINES.—Akankoo, 2*1/2* to 3*1/2*; Alamillos, 1*1/2* to 2*1/2*; Almada and Tirito, 2*1/2* to 3*1/2*; Broadway Gold, 3*1/2* to 4*1/2*; Canadian Copper and Sulphur, 1*1/2* to 2*1/2*; Cape Copper, 5*1/2* to 5*3/4*; Chile Gold, 2*1/2* to 3*1/2*; Colar Gold, 2*1/2* to 3*1/2*; they commenced crushing at the mines on June 1, and have 2000 tons of good lode stuff at surface; samples of this treated at Glasdir by the Britton-Readwin process gave 1*1/2* oz. of gold to the ton. Devals Moyer, 1*1/2* to 2*1/2*; Devals Central, 2*1/2* to 3*1/2*; Fortune, 4*1/2* to 5*1/2*; Frontino and Bolivia, 3*1/2* to 4*1/2*; Indian Consolidated, 2*1/2* to 3*1/2*; Indian Glenrock, 1*1/2* to 2*1/2*.

Indian Phoenix, 1*1/2* to 2*1/2*; Indian Trevelyan, 13*1/2* to 15*1/2*.

Kapanga, 2*1/2* to 3*1/2*; a telegram to-day states that they have crushed 50 tons of quartz, which yielded 150 ozs. of gold, and that all is going on well. La Plata, 1*1/2* to 2*1/2*; last week's smelting states that they purchased 933 tons, and smelted 845 tons, the produce being 16,000 ozs. of silver and 185 tons of lead; the value of the consignment was 6250*1/2*. Linares, 4*1/2* to 5*1/2*; Mysore Gold, 2*1/2* to 3*1/2*; Nouveau Monde, 7*1/2* to 9*1/2*; Oregum, 2*1/2* to 3*1/2*; Rhodes Reef, 2*1/2* to 3*1/2*; North Grogwinion, 1*1/2* to 2*1/2*; Tambracherry, 1*1/2* to 2*1/2*; Wentworth Gold, 2*1/2* to 3*1/2*; Wynnaid Perseverance, 1*1/2* to 2*1/2*; Bratsberg, 1*1/2* to 2*1/2*; Copiago, 3*1/2* to 4*1/2*; Don Pedro, 3*1/2* to 6*1/2*; New Quedrado, 4*1/2* to 5*1/2*; Panulcillo, 6*1/2* to 8*1/2*; Richmond, 8*1/2* to 9*1/2*; Ruby, 2*1/2* to 3*1/2*; St. John's del Rey, 17*1/2* to 18*1/2*. Organos, 2*1/2* to 3*1/2*; a large business is said to have been done here, and the mine reported to be rich at several points. The machinery has all arrived, and will take about two months to erect. Chile Gold, 10*1/2* to 12*1/2*; Colombian Gold, 8*1/2* to 10*1/2*; Corporation of South Australia, 1*1/2* to 2*1/2*; New Emma, 2*1/2* to 3*1/2*; Potosi, 2*1/2* to 3*1/2*; Nouveau Monde, 7*1/2* to 9*1/2*; Tolima, 2*1/2* to 3*1/2*.

The Market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange has been entirely neglected as regards British mines, and the depression in the price of metals makes the prospect anything but encouraging. In foreign mine shares, however, there has been a good business done and in some cases prices are decidedly better. Chile Gold has been dealt in to-day as high as 10*1/2*; Colorado United at 1*1/2*; Frontino and Bolivia at 3*1/2*; Kapanga at 15*1/2*; La Plata at 2*1/2*; Nouveau Monde at 10*1/2*; Panulcillo Copper at 6*1/2* to 8*1/2*; Richmond at various prices between 9*1/2* and 10*1/2*, and much business doing. Rio Tinto bonds have been done at 10*1/2* and shares at 2*1/2* to 3*1/2*; Ruby and Dunderberg at 2*1/2* to 3*1/2*; South Australian, 1*1/2* to 2*1/2*; and Sierra Buttes, Plumas Eureka, 1*1/2*. The Ontario Silver has declared its usual dividend of 2*1/2* per share.

Our usual telegram from Cornwall this evening states that during the past week a quiet tone has characterised the Cornish Mine Share

Market, the unsettled state of the price of tin in the London Metal Market having caused business to be restricted. Carn Brea, Cook's Kitchen, Tincroft, West Bassett, West Peevor, and some other shares are weaker, but Wheal Bassett, after fluctuating, close at 10*1/2* to 10*1/2*. Killifirth are stronger, and Croftys have been more enquired for, and close a trifle better. The next Billiton auction will take place on the 27th inst., when 11,500 peculs will be offered. Carn Brea, 12*1/2* to 13*1/2*; Cook's Kitchen, 3*5/8* to 3*1/2*; East Dolcoath, 7*1/2* to 7*1/2*; East Pool, 5*1/2* to 5*3/4*; Killifirth, 5*1/2* to 6*1/2*; New Cook's Kitchen, 6*1/2* to 7*1/2*; Condurrow, 8*1/2* to 9*1/2*; Croft, 10*1/2* to 10*1/2*; South Frances, 12*1/2* to 12*1/2*; Tincroft, 13*1/2* to 14*1/2*; West Bassett, 10*1/2* to 10*1/2*; West Frances, 9*1/2* to 10*1/2*; West Seton, 17*1/2* to 17*1/2*; Agar, 14*1/2* to 14*1/2*; Wheal Bassett, 10*1/2* to 10*1/2*; Wheal Peevor, 9*1/2* to 10*1/2*.

In Indian Mine Shares there has been a considerable amount of business done, but prices have not materially varied. The commencement of regular work in the Wyndham district has already been announced, and the Mysore district seems to have been not far behind, for it appears that the Colar Gold Mining Company commenced crushing on June 1. A letter from the field states that there were over 2000 tons of good lode stuff at surface ready to

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The Rico Silver Mining Company is engaged in a carefully managed business-like mining enterprise, which affords an exceptionally favourable opportunity for the realisation of very large dividends. It is not an undertaking organised merely for the purpose of making promoters' profits.

The President of the company is at present in England, and will take great pleasure in sending to investors the "Annual Statement of the Rico Silver Mining Company of Colorado," which affords full information concerning the company's property and purposes, as well as about the Rico district generally. This statement merits favourable consideration from all who think that mining for gold and silver ought to be a most profitable pursuit when judiciously entered into and carried on with skill and economy.

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Notices to Correspondents

PERSONAL LETTERS—"S. Y." (Kelvinside, Glasgow).—Your request that because the publication of a letter has been refused as too personal, it should be forwarded to you for perusal, though you "only want it for curiosity," is unique. Had you not marked your application "not for publication," it would have been worth printing as a literary curiosity, to be permanently preserved. On this side of the Tweed men are taught to be cautious.

Received,—"W. T." (Schull).—"F. K."—"G. H. P." (Dublin).—"S. L." (St. Mewan).—"Shareholder" (Great Laxey).—A letter respecting North Croft, Wheal Seton, and Roskær Mines.—"A Fully Paid Shareholder" (Old Shepherds' Mine).—"H. F."—"G. E. D."—"Constant Reader" (Sheffield).—"Scrutator" (Ambergate).—"Shareholder" (South Cardon).—"One Interested" (Yeovil) should write to the Secretary for the information he requires.—"Shareholder" (Rio Grande) should have appended his name to the letter he wishes us to publish.—"The Captain" [whose report "has been most untruthfully assailed."] The result must prove the correctness of the different statements. The insertion of further letters is useless.

THE MINING JOURNAL, Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JUNE 17, 1882.

THE SYSTEM OF WORKING IN SALT MINES.

The present state of the salt mines in Cheshire, owing to the slips and sinkings constantly going on, and which promises ultimately to swallow up a vast area of ground now covered with houses and buildings, gives to the district a more than ordinary interest. Little more than a year ago, near to Northwich, there was a subsidence of a most extraordinary character, so that the River Weaver, and what is known as the Top Brook, were lowered fully a foot over 160 acres in about four hours, whilst there was an enormous sinking like a vast shaft, into which it was computed that not less than 600,000 tons of water rushed. The shaft, or hole, formed by the subsidence was fully 200 ft. in diameter, and sloped gradually down, and in addition to the water it absorbed about 40,000 tons of earth. Not so long since a church, a chapel, and some other buildings were condemned as unsafe, and as the brine and salt are drawn away the subsidence will go on increasing in a corresponding ratio. The prospects of the Cheshire salt miner are, therefore, by no means cheering, for the mines at almost any time are liable to be inundated with water, and on the occasion to which we have referred to the water rushed into an old mine, forced the separating barrier between it and one that was being worked; the men, however, escaped, but the foreman, who afterwards went down the shaft to ascertain the amount of damage, found the water up to his breast when he got into one of the chambers at the bottom. In modern salt mines there are generally two shafts, from 12 to 16 yards apart, with a pumping shaft for clearing the surface water, which only goes down as far as the latter descends. The surface work is covered over as a protection from rain and snow, and the shafts are tubbed below the point where the surface water is likely to penetrate. The cast-iron tubing is similar to that used for coal mines, but instead of being cast in segments it is now cast in complete cylinders. The bed of salt varies from 15 to 18 ft. in Cheshire, and the mode of working is by driving out in the upper part between 5 and 6 ft. high, and this is called the roofing, which is followed up by what is termed the benching, so that pillars of the rock salt are left where they are considered necessary. In driving the roof some holing and cutting is done with the pick; but this is not much, as powder is usually resorted to, and then the roof is made into shape with the pick. The benching varies from 9 ft. 3 in. to 12 ft. 3 in., and is blown off by a succession of shots fired in a slanting direction from top to bottom. In one of the largest mines the number of men employed is about 80, and amongst that number about 1 cwt. of powder is used daily. In making shot holes the drills used are some 8 ft. in length, pointed at each end, and the diameter being larger in the middle no hammer is required. Whilst uncharging the shot the powdered salt made in drilling the hole is put next to the powder, and then coarser grained salt upon that; the charge is then fired by a straw filled with fine powder lighted from a candle. Unlike what is usually the case in coal and other mines, the men only retire a few yards whilst the shot goes off, for the salt does not go far away when it is brought down. Extensive pillars have to be left, and that on an extensive scale.

At the principal mine in Cheshire the pillars are in an oval form, some of them 640 yards long by 280 broad, extending over about 40 acres. The height of each pillar is about 5 yards, and of various

breadths and lengths, and are set at various distances apart. The thickness of strata they have to support from the base to the surface is more than 100 yards. At another mine where the height of the working is about 6 yards, and where the rock salt roof is not quite firm the pillars are 10 yards square and 25 yards apart, but there are some 12 yards square and only 18 yards apart, so as to more perfectly render the roof safe. Iron tramways are used underground for the conveyance of the rock salt, but the rails are often fixed to pegs let into drill holes in the rock salt, so that in such cases sleepers are not used. The workings are, as a rule, free from carbonic acid gas, and at only one place has fire-damp been met with, and that on only one or two occasions. The labour is by no means exhausting, and as the ventilation is always good and the air pure, to such an extent, indeed, is this the case that butchers' meat, it is said, keeps quite good underground in the warmest weather for eight or nine weeks. The bottom parts of the shaft are slightly bell-mouthed, so as to allow of the bucket ascending without catching. The ventilation, notwithstanding the smallness of the shafts and the want of ventilating powers and partitions for sending the air round the workings, is usually, excepting it may be for about two months in the hottest part of summer, when the air occasionally becomes stagnant, and this may continue until the cold weather sets in about September and October. The winding is done by ordinary steam-engines, some of them being provided with indicators to show the position of the load in the shaft, and have good brakes, which when the steam is not up for winding rock salt, are used for lowering and raising the miners by counterpoise. Flat hemp ropes are used, being preferred to iron which the salt causes to rust, and in some of the square-timbered shafts a signal wire is placed with staples in one corner of the cased part, so that the buckets which are round do not touch it, and when the shafts are circular but without metal tubing the wire is let into a groove cut in the marble and rock salt. But where the shafts are small and cased with metal cylinders, which have no such groove, then a signal wire is not used, as the buckets would catch it. It has, however, been found by experience that a signal wire may be dispensed with, seeing that the rock salt together with the metal tubing are good conveyors of sound, so much so that the men when shouted to from the surface to the bottom, nearly 300 yards, they can understand what is said. The deepest salt mine now being worked is stated to be the Dunrue, in the North of Ireland, which is 295 yards from the surface, the thickness of the rock salt being 40 ft. The pillars are 12 by 10 yards at the top widening to 14 by 12 at the bottom. As to pressure, it has been found that at 110 yards from the surface with a thickness of 22 yards of rock salt left above the pillars, a width of 25 yards has been found to stand secure, and the proportions of 10 by 10 yards equal to 1000 square yards for each pillar left in each area of 35 by 25 yards, equal to 1225 square yards, being in the proportion of one of pillar to every 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ excavated. In the case of crushing, it generally begins by cracks or breaks at the corners of the pillars, and then cracks come on in the roof; but in this state the rock salt generally adheres together, but the roof "creeps" nearer to the floor and the parts of the shafts which are in rock salt become smaller in diameter.

The temperature of the rock salt mines is very moderate, and must be pleasant at all times to work in, so that eight hours' labour daily cannot be considered a hard task. In Cheshire the temperature, at depths between 110 and 160 yards, varies from 48° to 55° Fahr. with the dry bulb thermometer, and between 44° and 53° with the wet bulb, the hydrometrical difference between the wet and dry bulbs varying between 1° and 6°, but variations have been found with both bulbs, depending upon the part of the mine in which the observation was taken, the number of miners' lights, shots, &c. As to the actual thickness of the rock salt, in some places in Cheshire it is said to be nearly 30 yards thick in the top bed and the same in the bottom one; but at Marston and Wincham it is about 30 yards, whilst further south the top bed decreases 5 yards in a quarter of a mile, and at the most southerly pits the top bed is only 16 yards in thickness. But the total thickness of all the beds and lumps is estimated at about 180 ft. At the present time work is going on much as usual; but no one can say how long this will be the case, for the subsidence going on not only threatens the immediate locality of the mines, but the town of Northwich as well, whilst the greatest anxiety is felt by the inhabitants both in the town and district, seeing that the locality is completely honeycombed by abandoned salt mines, whilst the subsidence has been such that houses and buildings and chimney stacks that once were connected with the salt works have disappeared, or merely show what were once their lofty summits.

OUR RAILS ABROAD.

The external demand for our rails appears to have somewhat fallen off in May; but still it was better maintained than might, perhaps, have been expected under all the circumstances. Our exports of steel rails experienced, indeed, some increase last month; but this augmentation was more than neutralised by the large falling off observable in the shipments of steel rails. The American demand for our rails is falling off, but still it has not by any means ceased at present. The quantity of iron rails forwarded to the United States in May was 2140 tons, as compared with 17,206 tons in May, 1881, and 6305 tons in May, 1880; while, for the five months ending with May 31, this year, the aggregate shipments were 20,567 tons, against 54,469 tons in the corresponding period of 1881, and 45,099 tons in the corresponding period of 1880. The exports of our steel rails to the United States in May stood at 9517 tons, as compared with 22,638 tons in May, 1881, and 22,968 tons in May, 1880; while the aggregate shipments for the five months ending with May, 1881, were 80,011 tons, as compared with 71,664 tons in the corresponding period of 1881, and 47,565 tons in the corresponding period of 1880. It follows that the aggregate shipments of iron and steel from this country to the United States in the first five months of this year stood at 100,578 tons, as compared with 126,133 tons in the corresponding period of 1881, and 92,664 tons in the corresponding period of 1880. This year's figures compare, upon the whole, favourably with those of the two preceding years, but it seems probable that a rather marked falling off will be witnessed in the demand as the year further develops itself. It is satisfactory, however, to find that the colonial demand for our rails is increasing. This is especially true of British India, to which much larger deliveries of steel rails have been made of late.

The annexed table shows the shipments of iron rails to British America, British India, and Australasia in the first five months of this year, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1881 and 1880:

	1882.	1881.	1880.
British America	217	25	242
British India	3,594	1,788	2,477
Australasia	1,723	736	2,135
Total	5,534	2,549	4,854

A similar table with reference to our exports of steel rails to the same group of colonies exhibits the annexed results:

	1882.	1881.	1880.
British America	16,399	22,491	16,804
British India	46,861	14,828	43,856
Australasia	28,388	32,659	23,351
Total	91,648	63,988	84,011

It follows that what we may term the colonial demand for our iron and steel rails has moved on as follows this year, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1881 and 1880:

	1882.	1881.	1880.
British America	16,616	22,516	17,046
British India	50,455	16,616	46,333
Australasia	30,111	33,495	25,486
Total	97,182	72,627	88,865

We can but express satisfaction at this result, because it has long been our opinion that it is in the colonial demand that our ironmasters can alone expect to find a satisfactory compensation for what appears to be an inevitable falling off in the American demand. It may perhaps be interesting to note the course of the colonial demand

for our steel rails in May this year, as compared with May, 1881 and 1880:

	1882.	1881.	1880.
British America	12,111	17,642	5,125
British India	12,580	1,379	3,102
Australasia	2,615	5,643	6,640
Total	27,306	24,664	14,867

It will be seen that the demand was considerable, especially as regards British India. Had it not been for the British Indian demand the figures representing our steel rail exports for the whole of May would have shown a decline as compared with the corresponding total for May, 1881. The exports of steel rails to Brazil in May amounted to 4103 tons, as compared with 2082 tons in May, 1881, and 1374 tons in May, 1880. No steel rails appear, however, to have been forwarded to Chili or Peru last month. Upon the whole, we may regard the results indicated by our rail exports in May, and in the first five months of this year, as quite as satisfactory as could have been anticipated. The aggregate shipments of our iron and steel rails in all directions to May 31 this year amounted to 320,152 tons, against 258,033 tons in the corresponding period of 1881, and 225,341 tons in the corresponding period of 1880. The exports have thus made a good start this year, but we should not be surprised if the increase indicated thus far is found to have given place to a decline when the statistics for the whole of 1882 become available.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY AND WORKMEN'S WIDOWS.—A case which raises a question of the utmost importance—Griffiths v. the Earl of Dudley—was before Mr. Justice Field and Mr. Justice Cave in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice on Wednesday. The question was whether a workman can, contracting himself out of the Act, also contract his widow out of it in case he is killed by any accident in his employment. The question had arisen in the collieries of the Earl of Dudley, which are very extensive, and in which there are some thousands of men employed. Under the Act there is a kind of club, for the purpose of paying compensation to members in the event of their being disabled by sickness or injury and to their widows and children in the event of death caused by accident in the course of employment. To this club Lord Dudley contributes a sum equal to the amount subscribed, and which, it is understood, is very large. Just before the Act came into operation there was a meeting of the men, who agreed to accept the conditions of employment offered to them by the Earl, among which was an express stipulation that neither the workmen nor their representatives should avail themselves of the provisions of the Act by actions against him for compensation; and there was also evidence that these conditions were posted up in conspicuous positions in the collieries. One of the men had lost his life in a colliery accident, and his widow sued for compensation. The conditions of employment were set up as excluding her claim. The County Court Judge held her claim so excluded, and this was an appeal from his decision. The case of the widow in support of the appeal was argued by Mr. Jelf, Q.C., whilst the Earl was represented by Mr. T. Reid. The Court suggested that as the Act did away with the "common employment" doctrine, and declared that the workman should be in the same position as if there were no such "common employment," the doctrine relieving the employer from liability in such cases would have no application; but eventually, at the end of the day, the case was adjourned, on account of the importance of the question, in order to afford the counsel for the Earl an opportunity of meeting that view of the case.

PORT OF SWANSEA.—At the monthly meeting of the trustees of the Harbour of Swansea, held on Monday, the Chairman, Mr. F. A. Yeo, made the welcome announcement that the final certificate of Mr. Abernethy, C.E., as to the Prince of Wales' Deep Water Docks had been received, and would be open for work after that day. This, unquestionably, will give a much needed impetus to the coal trade and the staple industries of the western part of the Principality, opening up important mineral districts to better outlets, and enabling far heavier tonnaged vessels and steamers to visit the port than could do so before. The docks, which were formally opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales in October last, are of 23 acres in extent, and at once doubles the dock area of the port. They have a uniform depth of water of 26 ft. at ordinary spring tides, have been connected by rails with the various coal fields in the locality, have a large number of coal drops for the loading of vessels, and these drops, and the opening and shutting of the gates, are all worked by hydraulic machinery erected by Sir William Armstrong and Co. The total cost of the docks, &c., is about 300,000*l.*, the contract of Mr. T. A. Walker, of 110, Cannon-street, London, for the construction of the docks pure and simple being 197,000*l.*, and the entire work has been completed within three years. To show the commercial importance attached to these new docks, we may state that the Great Western Railway Company have already taken wharfage frontage to the extent of 4500*l.* per annum; the Corporation of Swansea 3000*l.* per annum, and the Midland Railway 2500*l.* The adjacent coal district will naturally receive a great impetus from this dock opening, and with the early completion of the direct railway connection with the great Rhondda coal basin it may be said that the port and the whole western district have entered upon a new epoch in their commercial history and development.

LEAD POISONING.—Two deaths have lately taken place in the North of England from lead poisoning, notwithstanding the fact that the best known safeguards for securing the health of the workpeople had been taken by the owners of the works, leads to the question whether there are any antidotes for preventing lead from seriously affecting the health of those engaged in its manipulation. At Hebburn, on the Tyne, there are extensive works where the desilvering of lead is carried on by Pattinson's beautiful process, and where white lead is made on an extensive scale. In the latter branch in particular a good many females are employed, some of them in putting the lead through the rolls; but with respect to all of them most stringent regulations are laid down, so as to prevent the lead affecting them in any way. There are baths and lavatories which the females are obliged to avail themselves of at certain times, for it is considered that the hands should be frequently and thoroughly cleansed several times a day, and that all should bathe at least once a week. In addition to these necessary appliances, provision is made for a supply daily to all hands of milk, beer, and acidulated drinks used for the purpose of washing out the mouth, and counteracting the deleterious effects of the lead, whilst respirators were also provided. But the rules made in the interests of the women were frequently evaded by many of them, especially as to the bathtubs, although persons were specially appointed to see that the rules were fully carried out. Yet it is stated, on high medical authority, that were the rules fully adopted, such as we have described, there would be very few what are termed "lead cases." In almost every branch connected with the working of lead, those engaged are subject to certain diseases, which turn out more or less fatal to those who are attacked. Still, it has been shown that, even by dietary, the ordinary effect of lead can be counteracted, although there are some persons who are susceptible to the effects of lead more than others are, and who, under almost any circumstances, in the long run will succumb to its poisoning powers, more especially if they are attacked after they have been but a comparatively short time at the work. Where, however, persons have been constantly at work for some years, and have not suffered from the lead, it may be fairly assumed that they have become somewhat impervious to its deadly effects. As to the antidotes, we are told that at our large works, where both Englishmen and Scotchmen were employed, the former, who lived

butter, bacon, pork, lard, and other fatty materials having been the principal articles of food, no person, it is said, was attacked with lead colic for a period of upwards of 15 years. There is here a most important problem for our medical men to work out for the benefit of a large class of persons engaged in an employment that has hitherto been attended with a very high annual death-rate. There is a strong belief that lead poisoning can be effectually prevented, and what is therefore required is the laying down of certain simple rules as to dietary, sanitary, and other requirements, that will have the effect of making lead workers as little liable to diseases most frequently ending in death as persons who have to deal with other minerals that are equally as deadly, but in which there is a much less annual death-rate.

THE AMERICAN TIN TRADE—STATISTICS OF TIN.

May 1, 1882.—Stock in all hands, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia	Tons 1,430
Imported during April, Straits and Malacca, into Boston	
into New York 675	
Australian, " 100	
L. & F. " 35	
Banca and Billiton " 15 = 825	
	2,255
Consumption—During May	Tons 700
Total spot Stock	1,555
Afloat to date, Straits and Malacca, March, April, and May shipments, per steamers	Tons 1,020
Ditto ditto per sail	25 = 1,015

Totals in all hands, spot and afloat..... Tons 2,600

Our general metal market during the past month has been extremely dull, owing principally to the impending labour troubles in the great iron and steel industries all over the country and the uncertainty attending the result of the coming harvest. Prices in all branches of the trade, except copper, have receded more or less, with a tendency to still lower prices in the near future; in case, however, holders of our moderate stock should determine to press sales during the approaching dull season of the year, we may witness a further and possibly a more serious decline, whether justified or not.

TIN.—Throughout the whole of the month the business has been mainly confined to the demand from consumers, and as the majority of our dealers determined to reduce their high-priced stocks on the spot and to arrive, competition soon brought down prices from 22½c. to 21½c., a figure considerably below that at which fresh supplies could be laid down here from the producing countries. Here and there a few odd lots of tin, on the spot and to arrive, were picked up from impatient holders at from 21½c. to 21¾c.; floating parcels, however, in the main, owing to the high prices ruling in the Eastern markets, were not obtainable below 22½c. to 22¾c.; consequently importers abstained altogether from offering any fresh shipments. According to cable advices just received, the total quantity shipped from Singapore and Penang to the United States during May amounted to only 370 tons, whereas Great Britain took only 50 tons.

The London market has been less subject to violent fluctuations than in any of the preceding months of this year; opening at 97½ per ton, it gradually receded during the first week to 92½ tons, from which it rapidly recovered by the middle of the month to 98½ tons, and has since maintained itself fairly, closing, however, a shade easier at 97½ 5s. It cannot be denied that European operators have of late shown more confidence in the maintenance of present prices, and in this they appear to have been confirmed by the largely increased deliveries from London warehouses, which amounted to 1375 tons during the past month, thus considerably reducing their visible stocks. The Eastern markets have sustained their quotations under small fluctuations, prices in Singapore having varied between \$30½ to \$29½, to recover again to \$29½, equal to about 22½c. laid down here. At the regular bi-monthly Banca sale in Holland yesterday the usual quantity of 23,500 slabs sold at 58c., equal to about 95½ per ton.

Subjoined are the figures of importations and floating supplies during the first five months of the present year, as compared with the same period last year:

Arrivals in New York and Boston, Jan. 1 to June 2:— 1882.	1881.
Straits and Malacca	Tons 2600
Australian	400
L. and F. and refined	120
Banca and Billiton	133
	18
Total	Tons 3255
Afloat on June 1:—	
Straits and Malacca	Tons 1045
Australian	—
Banca and Billiton	—
	—
Total	Tons 1045

Our closing prices to-day are 21½ and 21¾c. spot for Straits and Malacca; Singapore quoted \$29½, Penang \$30; exchange on London, 3s. 9d.—New York, June 1. EDWARD P. WHITE AND CO.

SOUTH AFRICAN DIAMOND MINING.

A valuable table, of which the subjoined is an abstract, showing the dividends paid by various diamond mining and other companies carrying on business in connection with the South African diamond mining districts has been prepared by Mr. W. P. Taylor, and will be found of general interest:—

Mine.	Capital.	Company.	Per an.	Amount.	Total.
Kimberley	£106,000	British	35 p. c.	£28,480	
575,860	Central	35 p. c.	46,059		
560,000	Cie. Francaise	—	58,700		
343,600	Standard	40 p. c.	34,360		
65,000	North East	30 p. c.	1,950 = £189,559		
81,400	Baxter's Gully	30 p. c.	2,035		
76,000	De Beers Central	16 p. c.	3,010		
94,000	Schawb's Gully	18 p. c.	5,640 = 10,715		
155,000	Britannia	23 p. sh.	2,295		
85,000	No Plus Ultra	30 p. c.	6,360		
250,000	Orion	8 p. c.	19,000 = 18,655		
80,000	Adamant	10 p. c.	2,000		
72,500	Central	8 p. c.	1,450 = 3,450		
32,000	L. and S. A. Explor.	196 p. c.	= 60,000		
284,000	L. and O. F. S. Explor.	4 p. c.	= 2,840		
	Total			£285,209	

* For the year.

With regard to the Kimberley Mr. Taylor writes:—The report of the British is very good, also the Central, which is in good working order, and has reduced its expenses in various ways. It has a large surplus of ground ready for washing out, and the directors anticipate heavy returns. The Standard, besides paying a 10 per cent. dividend for quarter, have good prospects of large dividends for a considerable lapse of time. The Compagnie Francaise, although owning as rich ground as its neighbours, has made but a very poor return from actual profits derived from diamond production, owing to immense falls of reef, which the company had to remove to continue operating; however, the directors of this company look forward to rich returns this year, and considering that the company possesses the most powerful appliances for working in the mine, and is in a thoroughly progressive state, no doubt their success will be all that is anticipated. The north-east company show 3 per cent., which is very good, considering the company's position and difficulties.

At De Beer's Baxter's gully pays the usual 2½ per cent. per month, as it has done for years, and Schwab's is beginning to show the richness of its claims by paying in all 18 per cent. for six months' work, besides paying off over 3½ to machinery improvements, and commencing a fresh term with 10,000 loads of material worth fully as many pounds, which makes this company's returns show at the rate of 50 per cent. per annum on working for the half. The Central De Beers have also entered the list of dividend-paying companies with 4 per cent. for quarter.

At Dutoitspan the Britannia's return of 8s. per 10% share is only a preliminary for larger dividends, which we are advised may be looked

forward to from this as well as the Ne Plus Ultra, which latter has paid 7½ for quarter, and since the declaration has produced numerous very fine stones. The Orion's dividend was paid early in the year, and this company's progression is, we are assured, all that can be wished. The Griqualand West Diamond Mining Company's report not yet received, but private advices stated the finds left large surplus for dividends.

The Bultfontein reports are very much more satisfactory than anticipated. The Adamant's dividend of 2½ per cent. for the quarter, with very good future, having full benefit of recently erected machinery; also the Central's declaration at the rate of 8 per cent. for the year, as well as the Pullinger Company's redeeming 6000/- off its debt, and the Lilienstein 10,000/-, proves progress.

From Jagersfontein there are no declarations to report; private advices state that one or two of the best companies have more than paid expenses during quarter. From Koffyfontein there is no news, and the dividends of the London and South African Exploration, and London and Orange Free State Exploration Company, complete this summary. Both these latter companies derive their income from leasing ground to claimholders, companies, and shareholders, who are actual tenants, and therefore their profits are regular and large.

QUICK SILVER.

TO THE 31ST OF MAY, INCLUSIVE.

	1881.	1882.
Season's import entries, bottles, about	35,990	about 40,000*
Imports from Jan. 1 to May 31, 1882, about	35,008	bottles.
Imports " 1881, " 35,990 "		"
Exports " 1882, " 13,682 "		"
Exports " 1881, " 10,020 "		"
Stock to May 31, 1882, roughly calculated at about 105,000 bottles		

* Including last December, Spanish.

J. BENNETT BROS.

THE COPPER TRADE.—The following are the Customs Returns of Copper for the past month, and also for the first five months of this year, reduced to a common denomination, and compared with the same figures in 1881:—

MAY IMPORTS.

	1882.	1881.
Copper, in pyrites	Tons 1288	1049
Ditto, in ore	989	1127
Ditto, in regulus	319	795
Ditto, in precipitate	1905	1607
Foreign raw copper	3898	1398
Total tons	8399	5976
Value of above	£328,191	£373,515

IMPORTS, 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST MAY.

Copper of all descriptions	36,210	32,166
Value of same	£2,318,278	£1,979,329

ANOTHER CASE OF SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.—An official Board of Trade enquiry was held at Swansea on Tuesday, before the Stipendiary Magistrate (Mr. J. C. Fowler), assisted by the Mayor (Capt. Thomas Davies), and Capt. Castle as nautical assessor, to enquire into the burning at sea of the barque Eta, belonging to the Swansea Merchant Shipping Company, which vessel sailed from Swansea for Valparaiso on Aug. 9 last, with a cargo of 739 tons of coal loaded direct from the Garngoch Colliery, the property of Mr. Thos. Glasbrook. Mr. Ravenhill, barrister, appeared for the Board of Trade, and Mr. E. Strick for the captain and the owners of the vessel. Mr. Ravenhill, in opening the case, referred at length to the investigations made by the Royal Commissioners into the causes of these spontaneous combustions, the chief heads being the quality of the coal suitable for sea voyages, the best means of ventilation, the best means of loading, and the means of extinguishing the fire when once broken out. In this case the Court could not be called upon to investigate the quality of the coal shipped, because it would be admitted she was laden with coal from the Garngoch Colliery, and it had been unfortunately proved from past experience that it was a dangerous coal for long voyages—in fact, the proprietor of the colliery at the last enquiry said that having now ascertained its dangerous character for shipping he would never ship another pound of it. In the loading of this vessel thorough ventilation was given to the cargo, but he observed that the Commissioners condemned such system of loading with regard to such descriptions of coals, especially those containing pyrites, and one material point of the enquiry by the Court would be whether thorough ventilation was the most effective preventive for these casualties. The thermometer appeared to have been used, as required by the Board of Trade regulations, but there was a difference of opinion with some of the officers whether that instrument registered accurately. When at sea the thermometer showed a gradual increase in the heat of the cargo until at length flames broke out. The master then took every means in his power to subdue the fire, but was unable to do so. He then ran for the Falkland Islands, where they continued their efforts, but the heat was so intense that the crew at length refused to work any more on board. She was then beached and scuttled, and the flames being thus extinguished she was filled with stone ballast and proceeded on her voyage, but she had sustained material damage.

OUR RAILWAY INTEREST—THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—Few ordinary readers have any distinct idea of the enormous extent of the capital sunk in the leading English railways. That invested in the London and North-Western amounts now to nearly 96,000,000/-, greatly exceeding, it is said, the sum controlled by any other joint-stock corporation in the world. The following figures show the progress of this gigantic undertaking within the past ten years:—

	1871.	1881.
Capital invested	£74,875,000	£95,806,000
ditto, per mile	51,000	54,000
Gross receipts	7,591,000	10,042,000
ditto, per mile	5,200	5,900
Working expenses	3,454,000	5,132,000
ditto, per cent. of gross receipts	45	51
Dividends per cent.	7½	7½

The annual dividends paid have fluctuated little throughout the whole of the ten years, varying only between 6½ and 7½ per cent. per annum. The length of line open has steadily increased from 1472 miles in 1871 to 1766 miles in 1881. The whole of this distance has been relaid with steel rails at the cost of revenue. The proportion borne by the working expenses to the gross earnings was 45 per cent. in 1871, and since then it has fluctuated between 47 and 55 per cent. Last year it was 51 per cent.

BALANCE WINDING ROPE AND ENGINES.—As we stated not so long since our mining engineers may now and then receive an idea worth working out by noticing what is being done at some of the mines on the Continent, and of this we have an illustration in the fact that the Koepf winding system is now being adopted at the Avon Colliery, belonging to the Great Western Railway Company. Herr Koepf is the engineer to the Messrs. Krupp and Co., the makers of the well-known Krupp guns, and at the Hanover

tion, electric power supply, and other applications of electricity are ever to become general it will be by taking the means of generating the current to the door of the user, unless in the exceptional case of the near proximity of a river or torrent rendering it possible to generate the current for almost nothing. It must not be forgotten that in using electricity for the production of power we are using force second hand, and that it is to some extent worn out before we get it.

FRENCH DATE COFFEE.—The manager's report states that his sales to June 9 more than equal those previously recorded, and that in addition a considerable profit will shortly be realised from another source. He concludes:—I have some other large orders which will mature in a few days. We have something more than turned the corner now, and, by maintaining the same quality, I am sure we shall do an average trade of 1000 kilos. per day easily.

Original Correspondence.

CANADIAN RAILWAY SECURITIES.

SIR,—Since the recent improvement in the quotations for the various stocks of the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railways of Canada, a large number of letters have been daily addressed to me enquiring my views as to the probable continuance of the rise in value, and as I find it almost impossible to fully reply to these communications, I shall be greatly obliged by your affording me space to explain my reasons for believing that a further steady advance is likely to be realised.

In the first place I think one of the most important facts to remember is that, notwithstanding the present improved quotations for the various stocks, they are still considerably lower than they were on this day last year; thus:—

Grand Trunk 1st Pref.	were then 106 <i>l.</i>	they are now 103 <i>l</i>
Do. 2nd do.	98,	do. 88
Do. 3rd do.	54,	do. 44
Do. Ordinary do.	26 <i>l.</i>	do. 19 <i>l.</i>
Do. New Ordinary do.	1 pm. do.	5 <i>l.</i> dis.
Great Western of Canada Ord. do.	16 <i>l.</i>	do. 14 <i>l.</i>

My reasons for now confidently anticipating a further steady and continuous rise in quotations may be briefly stated in one sentence—viz., that by contrast with this time last year the prospects of the Grand Trunk and Great Western Companies are in every respect of a distinctly more favourable character, and yet the stocks of both railways are very much lower in price. In comparing the position as in June 1, 1881, and at the present time it will be seen—

1. That whereas last year these two leading Canadian lines were working in opposition to each other, they are now about to be united in such a way as will effect a net annual saving of 200,000*l.* to the joint undertakings. The meetings of both companies have been called for the 29th inst., when the details of the proposed agreements between the two companies will be discussed, and full particulars afforded as to the future working of the railways, and how the savings of 200,000*l.* per annum are to be secured.
2. In June, 1881, all the indications as to the harvest prospects on the American continent were most unfavourable, and events subsequently proved the correctness of the estimates which were then formed. This year there is promise of abundant and excellent crops, both in Canada and the United States, so that there is no need for apprehension as to the grain traffic falling off; but on the contrary, through the deficiencies of last year considerable increases may be reasonably expected in the coming autumn.
3. In consequence of the bad harvests last year, and the natural contraction of grain traffics on the railways, the "war rates" took place. Now, however, the "Pool Committee" has been re-established on a more permanent and solid basis than at any previous time, and whereas in June and July last year "cutting of rates" prevailed to a terrible extent, an official notification has recently been made that an increase in the West-bound freight rates is to take place on the 1st proximo. Thus, on the very day that the two great Canadian railways become united they will derive additional advantage from increased rates on their West-bound freight, in marked contrast to last year, when they were in open antagonism, and suffering severely from greatly reduced tariffs.
4. Last year the securities of these two railways were most popular with investors, and they attained to the high prices above mentioned in consequence of the great improvement in the traffics, their weekly totals being then considered exceptionally good. Although during the first four months of this year there have been decreases in the earnings consequent upon the low rates, they have lately shown much improvement, and for some weeks past increases have again been secured in advance of the high traffics for the corresponding period of 1881.
5. Throughout the whole of the second half of 1881, consequent upon the war of rates and deficient harvests, there were heavy decreases in the traffics almost every week. With both these disturbing causes now removed the prospects for the six months ending December next are decidedly hopeful, and I have not the least doubt weekly increases will be regularly earned.
6. The immigration into Canada is proceeding this year at a rate beyond all precedent, and, apart from the immediate advantage derived from this source of traffic, the settlement of so many thousands of families in the North-Western Provinces of Canada must not only tend to the permanent enrichment of the Dominion, but also create a steady stream of traffic for the leading railways;
- and 7. The development of the Chicago Extension of the Grand Trunk Company is very remarkable, as is evidenced by the great growth in the weekly receipts. As the Grand Trunk Company own nearly the whole of the ordinary stock of this line (about a million and a quarter sterling), there is a valuable reversion to the united undertakings in the rapidly improving assets.

With reference to the approaching meetings of the Grand Trunk and Great Western Companies, shareholders in both undertakings will be pleased to learn that the negotiations between the two boards have proceeded most satisfactorily; and, despite the warnings of opponents to fusion that "it couldn't be done," and the rumours of "difficulties in the way," and "slight hitches having interposed," &c., there is not the least doubt that the agreements to be submitted on the 29th inst., will be unanimously ratified in both instances. A new era of prosperity for these two great railways will date from July 1, when they first work together in harmony instead of bitter opposition.

From the above recital it will be seen that abundant reasons exist for the belief that the various issues of Grand Trunk and Great Western of Canada securities must rise in value. Confident in this opinion myself, I have no hesitation in advising proprietors to hold on firmly to their stocks, and to those who are contemplating further purchases, not to delay, but to buy now, before any further advance takes place.

The bonds, debentures, and first preference stocks of both railways must be regarded as high-class investments, but it is in the other issues I look for the most marked improvement. It will be observed by the prices quoted above that a considerable margin for a rise exists before last year's prices are even approximated; Trunk Seconds being 10 per cent., the Third Preference 10 per cent., and Ordinary 6*l.* per cent. lower than then. Great Western of Canada's are no less than 2*l.* 2s. 6d. per share, or 10*l.* per cent. lower, though they will henceforth be entitled to a 3 per cent. guaranteed dividend under the union with the Trunk Company, and they enjoy

besides a valuable reversion in their right to share in the proportion of 30 per cent. of the total net earnings of the two companies, after payment of their 3 per cent. guarantee. The value of this reversion is variously estimated at from 4*l.* to 5*l.* 10*s.* per share, so that regarding the 3 per cent. guaranteed as being worth—say 13*l.* for the share of 20*l.* 10*s.*—Great Western of Canada shares should now be quoted from 17*l.* to 18*l.* 10*s.* WILLIAM ABBOTT.

16, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C., June 16, 1882.

SENTEIN (SILVER-LEAD AND BLEND) MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—The cloud of mystery which hung over this property has now been dispelled; the silver lining has made its appearance. When Messrs. John Taylor and Sons took over the control, a little more than a year ago, the true position of the company's affairs became known. The company was in great financial difficulties, which appeared insurmountable, owing to mismanagement at the mine. It would appear that the promoters were too anxious to get the mine on the Dividend List, and in the first balance-sheet a profit was shown, and taking credit for a larger sum for ore in stock than, perhaps, should have been done, a dividend of 10 per cent. was paid in January, 1880. The announcement of this dividend no doubt caused an enquiry to spring up for the shares, which at one time changed hands at 200 per cent. premium. Subsequently the true state of affairs gradually oozed out; this dividend should not have been declared, the company could not afford it, as many thousands of pounds were required to defray the expenses of the construction of the wire-rope tramway, the new dressing machinery, and other works. The remainder of the unissued shares were offered to the shareholders, and all taken up, but that did not suffice. In May, 1881, an appeal was made to the shareholders for fresh capital, which was not responded to, but confidence in the mineral resources of the property was unshaken.

Messrs. J. Taylor and Sons having had special means of ascertaining that fact, they were indefatigable in their efforts to keep the works going. Some of the directors advanced moneys out of their own purse for the purpose, and the large stocks of lead and blonde had to be disposed of at a great sacrifice, and what has been the result? During nine months of their management up to December 31 last, notwithstanding all the difficulties they had to contend with, they were enabled to render a good account of their stewardship by showing a profit on the working of the mine of between 1500*l.* and 1600*l.*, which was only a period of proper organisation, development, and of completing a great quantity of dead work. Since this result has been achieved they have succeeded in raising upwards of 2000*l.* by the issue of preference shares, which has enabled the company to pay off its pressing liabilities, and has been its salvation. Operations have been carried on most successfully during the last five months. A large amount of work has been done, levels and cross-cuts have been driven and the lodes intersected, winzes sunk, fresh discoveries made, new stopes opened out, and stulls erected for the easy extraction of the ores, the benefits of which will in future show itself in the shape of increased monthly returns and profits. The produce for last month amounted to 104 tons of marketable, nearly all first class silver-lead, and 210 tons of first-class blonde, and the yield for this month, it is thought, will considerably exceed this on account of the great improvement in the quality of the ores, of which the manager calculates on the significant output of 1300 tons for the current month. It must be remembered that the interest on the preference shares will only absorb upwards of 200*l.* yearly out of the profits now being made, so that the dividend on the original shares will be but slightly affected by this.

The mine is now about to resume its pristine splendour, as when operations were suspended at the time of the Franco-German war owing to the general pressing into the army it gave employment to 400 men, and was returning 300 tons of silver-lead monthly. One eminent mining expert some time ago stated, "With regard to the Sentein Mine it is a gigantic one; it will in all probability last longer than any living man." The results now being realised fully justify the expectation that this statement will prove correct. This is the first English mining enterprise in the Pyrenees since that chain of mountains has become accessible by railways, and its success having been ensured by the science, skill, and application of English capital it will naturally have the effect of establishing mining here as a most lucrative branch of industry, and cause fresh capital to be attracted, which will tend to stimulate the prosperity of the Pyrenean department and help further to foster the good feeling now so freely reciprocated between us. As lead is going up in price and likely to have a most substantial rise when the operation of the Spanish-French Treaty comes into force; it will therefore have a most favourable effect on the prospects of the Sentein Mine, containing, as it does, all the necessary conditions to culminate in a great and lasting success. Without the necessary conditions of success no enterprise could possibly flourish, and even under these favoured circumstances success would depend on good management, and the shareholders ought to rejoice that their property is not overweighted with a heavy capital.—*City, June 16.*

H. J. S.

GOLD MINING IN NORTH CAROLINA—TREATMENT OF SULPHURETS.

SIR,—The treatment of sulphurets or iron pyrites containing gold seems to be exercising the minds of many investors in Indian gold mines and elsewhere. It may be of interest to some of your readers if I relate as briefly as possible what I saw regarding the treatment of sulphurets in North Carolina. A few months ago I was sent out by a syndicate of gentlemen to inspect and report on a gold-bearing property in that state. There were several true fissure veins of quartz mixed with iron pyrites on the property, running north-east and south-west with a dip of 70 to the north, average working thickness of veins about 15 inches. There was no difficulty in tracing the course of the veins as the ground is covered with old surface workings for free gold; in all cases the free gold disappears when water is reached at a depth of 30 feet. The ore I saw worked was got from a depth of 180 feet, quartz mixed with iron pyrites, a small percentage of copper, and not a trace of free gold; yielding by assay a little under 1 oz. of gold per ton. The owners, practical men, knowing by experience how useless it was to try and get the gold by amalgamation, did not try "doctors," patent amalgams, or any other means so successfully used to wreck gold companies, but adopted the Mearns' chlorination process, which, whatever its defects, had the merit of getting all the gold out of the ore. The ore was mined, run down by gravity to the mill, passed through a crusher, and fed into the stamps, passing through a sieve of 40 holes to the inch, on to wooden tables, where some of the earthy matter was got rid of, leaving the sulphurets deposited at the bottom of a series of boxes.

In roasting the pulp, as the ore is called when it comes from the stamps, was loaded in trucks, run down to the roasting-house, dumped into the flue of the furnace, and through openings on each side spread out to dry by a man with a rubble. As the ore dries it is pushed on to a revolving hearth, which holds a ton of ore, and constantly kept turned over. The roasting takes from six to eight hours, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ cord of wood is used per ton of ore. The sulphur and other volatile matters are thus driven off, the gold remaining in the form of a metallic dust, and free gold can be seen by panning. The ore, which has lost about 7 per cent. in weight by roasting, is spread out on the cooling floor for chlorination. From the cooling floor the roasted ore is elevated into a truck, capacity 1 ton, on to the second floor of the building, weighed and dumped into an iron revolving cylinder of a similar capacity, which is lined with lead, into which 140 gallons of water are put, also 40 lbs. of chloride of lime. The cylinder is then rotated for a few minutes to mix the lime and roasted ore; 3*l.* gallons of sulphuric acid is poured into the cylinder, the top firmly screwed down, and the cylinder revolved for one hour. The chlorine gas showed a pressure of 20 to 25 lbs. to the square inch. If much copper is present in the ore a larger proportion of lime and acid are necessary. All the gold contained in the ore is dissolved, forming a solution of tetrachloride of gold.

The excess of gas is passed into the next cylinder or drawn off into the flue, and the contents of the cylinder discharged into a leaching vat or filter. The filters are flat wooden vessels lined with

lead 8 ft. by 6 ft. by 18 in. deep; the bottom covered with perforated tiles. On top of the tiles is a layer of crushed quartz about the size of a pea, and on top of the quartz 3 in. of sand, protected on top by strips of wood. The contents of the cylinder is distributed evenly over the strips of wood, and the solution of chloride of gold is run off into wooden vats lined with lead, holding 700 gallons. The precipitate used is sulphate of iron, made of scrap iron and sulphuric acid and water, one part of the former to eight of the latter, and warmed by steam. The solution of sulphate of iron in the proportion of 6 gallons to 500 gallons of tetrachloride of gold is put in, well stirred, and the whole allowed to settle for 70 hours. The gold is precipitated in the form of a brown powder, and the liquid drawn off with a syphon. The brown precipitate, which is gold in a fine state of division, is treated with muriatic acid, well washed and filtered, then smelted in a crucible with some borax and nitre. The gold produced was 985 fine.

Numerous careful assays that I saw made from the roasted ore gave 19 dwts. 12 grs. of gold per ton. Actual yield per ton of ore by the process was 18 dwts. 12 grs., or assay in excess of yield 1 dwt. An approximate estimate of cost of working, 1 ton of ore; mining and milling, 1*l.* 10*s.*; roasting, 1*l.* 10*s.*; chlorination, 1*l.* 17*s.*; whilst the value of 18 dwts. of gold is 3*l.* 12*s.*, which leaves an apparent profit of 15*s.* per ton. My conclusions were if that particular ore yielded a steady average of over 1 oz. of gold to the ton there was no reason why a good profit covering all contingencies should not be made in working the property. The process is, as everyone knows, only an improvement on that of Plattner, which has been in use for upwards of 30 years. As regards smelting for extracting the gold, the lowest price charged is 10*l.* per ton in New Jersey, and the freight, in addition, comes to 2*l.* per ton. The remains of several smelting works which I saw were the best proof that utter failure would ensue if that method were tried although surrounded by gold-bearing properties, for the reason that there were no bye products available to use in smelting.

Walton-street, June 16.

J. S. TROTTER.

THE BESSEMER STEEL INDUSTRY IN AMERICA.—In a speech recently made in the United States House of Representatives by the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, one of the members for New York, some interesting details were given with regard to the profits and condition of the Bessemer steel industry across the Atlantic since 1873. The figures given are taken from the accounts of the Pennsylvania Steel Company. It will be remembered that a disastrous commercial crisis occurred in America, which depressed for a long time the industries of the country. Yet in 1874 the total amount of the dividends paid by this company was 8 per cent. During this very year, however, the representatives of the steel industry reported to the House Committee on Ways and Means that their business was in a very unsatisfactory, if not in a disastrous, condition. In 1875 the dividends were 9 per cent.; in 1876, 6 per cent.; in 1877, 6 per cent.; in 1878, $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.; in 1879, 9 per cent.; in 1880, 12 per cent.; and in 1881, 22 per cent. At the close of the latter year, however, the company, whose capital was only 400,000*l.*, found itself with a reserve fund, accumulated since 1878, of not less than 657,284*l.*, although dividends amounting to 43 per cent. had been paid to the shareholders within the last three years. Now, according to the laws of Pennsylvania a State tax is charged upon all sums received by shareholders out of revenue, and the managers of the company, wishing to distribute a portion of their huge surplus without payment of the tax, devised an ingenious plan for the accomplishment of their object. They bought, in the first place, 5000 shares in their own company for 265,000*l.*, being at the rate of 53*s.* per share, and distributed them to the shareholders at the price of 20*l.* per share, thus making a present to the latter of 165,000*l.* Thus there remains still of profits earned since 1878 a sum of 492,284*l.*, exceeding considerably the capital stock of the company.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.—So many British capitalists are at present interested in the question of electric lighting that Mr. Robert Routledge's excellent translation of Count du Moncel's *L'Eclairage Electrique* will be generally acceptable. Although the Library of Marvels, in which the original appeared, is essentially a popular series, Count du Moncel's work is strictly scientific, both in arrangement and in treatment, and the general reader will probably acquire a better notion of the details of electric lighting from this cheap little volume (London: George Routledge and Sons, Broadway, Ludgate Hill) than from many of far greater pretensions. A brief historical sketch is followed by definitions of the electric current, electro-motive force, tension, potential intensity, resistance, conductivity, electrodes, and polarisation. There is a good general account of electric units, and descriptions of the electric light and the voltaic arc. The second part of the book describes the numerous generators of the electric light, from the simple Grove's and Bunsen's batteries to the most recent forms of Gramme's, Brush's and Lontin's machines. In the third part of the volume he treats the various kinds of arc, and incandescent lamps, and of electric candles; and a section is then devoted to the question of the cost of electric lighting with batteries and with induction machines. The fifth part treats of the application of the electric light, whilst the concluding part gives a review of the statements contained in the previous parts of the book. The notes and appendices are scarcely less valuable than the body of the work, embracing as they do notes on the inductive actions of the new dynamo-electric machines according to the resistance of the external circuit, the criteria of the electric light, on a new arrangement of the Werdermann lamp, and on Edison's new discovery. The translators' appendices include a table of English equivalents for French denominations, and an account of the more recent incandescent lamps—Swan's, Maxim's, Edison's, and Fox-Lane's; and the Faure secondary battery. The volume is interesting throughout.

MINING INSTITUTE OF SCOTLAND.—At the monthly meeting of members (Mr. J. M. Ronaldson, vice-president, in the chair), Messrs. Barrowman and Hastie gave in the report of the deputation to Shipley Colliery, Derby, to examine Messrs. Smith and Moore's new patent method of getting coal, which was described as consisting in putting lime into a hole and slackening it there in a confined state, the steam given off and swelling of the lime exercising the force which it is claimed brings down the coal. After discussion it was agreed, with the view of trying the method in the stoop-and-room and other systems of working in this district to intimate to the patentees that every facility would be afforded them for doing so. It was agreed to hold the summer meeting of the Institute at Stirling in July next.

ORGANOS GOLD.—The reports of the manager, Mr. J. G. Green, indicate that this property is rich for gold, as, indeed, the assays prove. The property is extensive, comprising about 1500 acres, well wooded and watered. The machinery is expected to be up and in working order in July, and a remittance of gold in August. The various assays from Constancia lode give 6 ozs., 9 ozs., and 10 ozs. odd, and some extraordinarily rich pieces of gossan, 91 ozs., and even 544 ozs. of gold per ton. The Te Enconte lode gives 2 to 14*l.* ozs. of gold per ton. The gold is largely visible, and had the machinery been erected solid returns would probably have been in this country three months ago: 50 tons of quartz per day for 300 days in the year, gives 15,000 tons and $\frac{1}{2}$ of an oz. of gold per ton, gives 11,250 ozs. of gold, at 3*l.* 17*s.* per oz., 43,312*l.*, less royalty and cost of working, say, 21,187*l.*, leaving 22,125*l.* yearly profit, or 150 per cent. profit on capital. This is the lowest calculation of profit made, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of gold per ton. A demand is reported to have set in for the shares this week, and that they are now scarce. If, the correspondent adds, any of the gold mines started within the past eighteen months or so are worth speculating in, Organos stand first upon the list, because the gold is there, they have no free shares, and nothing paid to vendors or promoters, and only 15,000 shares.

RAISING STAMP-HEADS.—It is proposed by Mr. S. JELLYMAN, of Canada, to employ an iron or steel band passing over a pulley, which is operated upon by means of a small roller attached to the main shaft, upon which the pulley is hung by side straps connected by two metal straps with a forked lengthening screw, thus ensuring

a direct pull from the main shaft upon the operating roller; he carries this roller upon an eccentric shaft which is operated on by levers; he also employs a catch to hold up the stamp or drop hammer. This catch consists of a bar of metal suspended at one end, and having cut through it an oblong slot; this bar hangs in a slightly inclined plane horizontally, and through the slot passes the band to which the stamp or drop-head is attached. Small steel pawls may be fixed in one or both ends of the slot to ensure a firmer grip.

IMPROVED ROLLING MILLS.

Instead of or in addition to the hexagon preparatory rolls described in connection with their invention of 1880, Messrs. SCHMIDT BROTHERS, of Schwelm, now propose to employ octagon and oval rolls also. For making other than the usual sections a peculiar roll arrangement is proposed. The production of the small rolls necessary in the process has also offered difficulties, in so far that such rolls made of best steel break in a short time: In order then to produce lasting rolls of a small diameter, it is now proposed to employ a material, such as wrought-iron, mild steel, or Bessemer steel; these rolls are hardened on the surface in any known suitable manner, so that the interior remains soft or of a fibrous texture. Only by using such rolls good results have been obtained, and their application is hence of material importance. For the first rolls for a triangular section with hollow sides the grooves are so arranged that a wedge shape is produced, the edge of which is half in one roll and half in the other roll. The grooves in the next rolls are such that a shorter thicker wedge section is produced, the edge of which enters one roll while the opposite thick and convex end or face of the wire enters the other roll. The finishing rolls have similarly a triangular groove into one roll, the two sides of the groove being convex, while the other roll is formed with corresponding convex rings for producing the third concave side of the wire, and has also a small half wound groove between each two rings, and into which grooves the pointed ring parts of the other roll enter.

For rolling four-cornered wire with concave sides the rolls are formed with like grooves, and, of course, with a suitable number. On the bed plate carrying the rolling mill framing are placed plumb blocks, which can be adjusted and fixed in height; these receive a short driving shaft with a strap pulley on each end, one of which by clutch drives the lower roll and the other similarly the upper roll. The pulleys are driven by open and by crossed strap (or rope, or other suitable means) from a shaft placed over head. The entering guide is placed immediately in front of the rolls; it consists, firstly, of a pair of rolls mounted on vertical spindles; and next of a pair of rolls on horizontal spindles; in front of the former guide rolls there is a guide tube, and between the latter guide rolls and the rolling mills there is also a guide tube. The guide rolls have grooves corresponding with the grooves in the rolling rolls: they are also arranged so that their axes may be shifted closer to or further apart, as it is necessary to shift them apart to enter the wire; for this purpose one roll in each pair is mounted in an eccentric bearing, which can be turned round by two levers fixed thereon, one lever for the upper roll guided in a slanting slot in a plate or rod that can be shifted up or down by a cord passing over pulleys, and which has a weight attached below, the other lever being by a rod connected to a block which is also guided in the slanting slot. The weight tends to draw the guide rolls together.

Upon leaving the mill the rolled wire is by means of a tube guided to a coiling appliance or winch. The drum of same is conical, and is placed horizontally or vertically, and has at one end slanting blades or paddles, which serve to take hold of and grip the wire. The tube is curved in front of the drum guiding the wire to the thicker end of the drum; it is first taken hold of by the blades, and as the drum turns it is carried along therewith. The end of the tube is thereby made to follow a curved slot, and when half way release a catch, so that a lever which is weighted carries the guide tube along in the horizontal part of the curve until it drops into a notch therein. The lever is held in position by a peg which rests on the bellcrank shaped catch, and this latter is held by a stop. When the guide tubes moves further the catch will by means of a peg release the aforesaid peg, and thus release the lever; this latter will then drop on to the guide tube, and because of its weight force the tube to continue to move further in the curved slot until it drops into a notch, so that it is held therein or cannot move back. The drum is worked by a cone step pulley and friction clutch, in order to equalise the speed differences between the winch and the rolling mill. The drum is fixed on the shaft and the step pulley is loose thereon and is connected to a suitable striking gear. The shaft bearings are, of course, fastened to a substantial fame.

PNEUMATIC ORE DRESSING.

Some improvement upon the pneumatic machinery for the separation of minerals patented by him in 1879 have recently been added by Mr. B. W. HART, of Kildare-terrace. It will be recollect that his original machine is constructed with a peculiarly shaped box, which is widest at its rear or hopper end, its sides extending from this rear end parallel to each other for a short distance, and then converging to the front of the box which is comparatively narrow. The said box is provided with a sieve bed which forms an inclined plane from the back to the front of the box. The admission of air to the space below the sieve bed is effected and controlled by the aid of suitable valves which act to produce the puffs of air required for jiggling the material on the sieve bed. In the modified arrangement, the box, instead of being open at the top, the said box is closed by a cover of suitable thickness provided with apertures at the sides for the escape of the lighter portions of the ore or other material, and there is an aperture at the lower or small end of the said box for the discharge of the dense or heavy portions from the sieve bed. By thus covering the box or bed the air forced through the sieve bed or bottom is to a certain extent confined, so that its pressure is exerted more advantageously than heretofore in separating the ores or other materials on the sieve beds according to their specific gravity.

It is proposed further to modify the apparatus by diminishing the space below the sieve bed. For this purpose he constructs the portion of the box below the sieve bed with only a narrow passage or space for the air immediately under the bed, and extending from the hopper end to the discharge end of the box. He can accomplish this result by placing in the central portion of the part below the sieve bed a block of wood or other suitable material, of such dimensions as to fill the said space with the exception of the aforesaid narrow air passage; and he prefers also to form an air channel from the rear to the front of the box below the said block. According to another part of the invention the central portion of this block is raised by a platform or cushion placed thereon to the level of the sieve bed, thus dividing into two parts the passage or space for the air between the sieve bed and the block. The cover of the box is supported on the raised platform or cushion. The under part of the cover is made hollow on each side, forming two troughs convergent at the lower or discharge end of the box. Another part of the invention consists in the division of the said troughs transversely into a series of covered cells or compartments provided with apertures at the outer sides for the escape of the lighter portions of the ore or other material, and communicating with each other.

CHEAP LITERATURE FOR THE PEOPLE—THE SUNBEAM SERIES.—The newly issued volume of this series—Realities of Irish Life, by W. Steuart Trench—is one which will be read with special interest at the present time, whilst it cannot fail to teach how false has been the policy of suggesting emigration as a remedy for the ill-feeling between landlord and tenant which exists in Ireland. It is not improbable that if but half of the money which has been expended in assisting Irishmen to leave their home had been applied to assist them in improving their holdings, which are often more unjustifiably neglected by the landlords than by the tenants, we should longer have had Ireland prosperous, and every inhabitant loyal. In giving people the Realities of Irish Life for 6d. Messrs. Longman and Co. have done more to teach all classes how to remove Irish discon-

tent than could have been effected by considerable legislation such as we have recently heard too much of. The book should be read by everyone.

CRANSTON'S BORING MACHINERY IN BRAZIL.—At the St. John del Rey Company's Cuiaabá deep adit Mr. Cranston's air-compressing and rock-drill machinery has given full satisfaction. The tunnel measuring 7 ft. 6 in. by 10 ft. 6 in. at the forebreast, has been driven through tough hard killas and intersections of quartz rock. The tunnel was driven at the commencement a short distance by hand about 3½ fathoms per month. The first month's progress driving with machine for September, 1880, was about 7½ fathoms. The distance driven in November was 10 fms. 2 ft. 9 in. At the time when the Emperor and Empress of Brazil inspected this machinery at work the tunnel was driving 14½ fathoms per month, and as the natives became more accustomed to the work the rate of driving gradually increased up to 17½ fathoms per month. The summary of work accomplished in 26 days of 12 hours with two drills was—Holes drilled 1000 = 3000 ft. The diameter at bottom of holes was 1½ in. and 4500 cartridges were used. The distance driven was 15 fathoms and the average total cost per fathom was 20/-, including fixing air-pipes, laying double set of track rails, removing and tipping stuff, &c. The tunnel has now been driven in about 1800 linear feet. The lode has recently been struck and pierced into about 14 feet. The excellent speed attained here is the more important as it has enabled a large area of ground to be proved cheaply, so that although, as a local correspondent remarks, nothing of value has been found during the entire driving, the outlay has been much less than it would have been by hand labour. They will for a short time make some return at Cuiaabá, and it is hoped that by the time they have worked over the poor stuff now on hand they will discover something which will enable them to earn profits.

Mr. W. Weber, of Gresham House, has been appointed liquidator for the voluntary winding-up of the London Bank of Central America (Limited).

Mr. Justice Chitty has made an order continuing the voluntary liquidation of the Wynad District Gold Mining Company (Limited), under the supervision of the Court, with Mr. James Waddell and Mr. George Twynam as joint liquidators.

F. JAMES, AND CO.—We have had some considerable disturbance in our market since our last. Copper has experienced a decline in price of nearly 2/- per ton during the last ten days, but a partial recovery in the last two days. The latest price for g.o.b.'s is 67/- 10s. to 67/- 15s. for cash. Other kinds have been quiet, and also rather easier to buy. Iron is rather inactive for manufactured, whilst Scotch pig is 6d. to 9d. per ton dearer; to-day 47s. 9d. per ton cash for g.m.b. Tin has been depressed by some failure of operators in Paris—a decline of about 3/- per ton in price of foreign, but there is again a firmer tone, and some recovery in value. Lead is steady, perhaps a shade firmer. Spelter is slightly dearer. Tin-plates unchanged.

L E A D O R E S .

Date.	Mines.	Tons c. q.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
June 13	Lisburne	60	£10 18 0	Weston, Son, and Co.
	Cwmystwyth	30	3 15 6	ditto
	East Darren	25	12 8 0	ditto

B L E N D E .

Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
June 15	New Wye Valley	50	£2 7 6	Villiers Spelter Co.

B L A C K T I N .

WHEAL JANE.—Sales of tin this week realised 1293L 14s. for 8 weeks returns.

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20 Arendal.	69 Glenroy.	46 South Devon.
50 Bedford.	45 Grogwinion.	50 South Frances.
20 Blue Hills.	35 Gunnislake (Clitters).	100 South Penstrith.
50 Bratsberg.	200 Herodfoot.	30 Tamar.
75 Camborne Vein.	25 Hindington Down.	100 Tankerville.
10 Carr Brae.	20 Killifreth.	10 Tincroft.
5 Cook's Kitchen.	50 Kit Hill.	20 Tin Hill.
200 Coatacovil.	30 Langford.	10 West Basset.
100 Coates.	100 Morla Du.	10 West Frances.
10 Devon Consols.	100 Mounts Bay.	20 West Kitty.
100 Devon Friendship.	200 Mysore Reef.	35 West Devon.
100 D'Ershy Mountain.	25 New Kitty.	10 West Peevor.
10 Dolcoath.	50 North Bury.	20 West Polbreen.
10 Drakewalls.	100 Norway Copper.	5 West Seton.
55 East Blue Hills.	50 Old Shepherds.	5 Wheal Agar.
10 East Buller.	500 Old Owlescombe.	15 Wheal Bassett.
30 East Chiverton.	100 Parys Copper.	10 Wheal Grenville.
10 East Pool.	100 Penhalls.	25 Wheal Jane.
100 East Roman Gravels.	50 Phoenix United.	10 Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes).
100 East Wheal Rose.	4 South Cardigan.	50 Wheal Uny.
50 Eberhardt.	22 South Condurrow.	50 Wheal Crebor.
20 Frongoch.	100 South Crebor.	25 Wheal Crebor.
50 Ganton.	10 South Crofty.	150 Wheal Sisters.

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SALE OF STEEL RAILS AT MIDDLESBOROUGH. TO RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, COLLIERY AND MINE OWNERS, MERCHANTS, BROKERS, AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. JOEL AND SON are instructed to OFFER FOR SALE, BY AUCTION (unless previously disposed of by private treaty, of which due notice will be given), at the Queen Hotel, Middlesborough, on Tuesday, June 20th, 1882, about THIRTEEN HUNDRED TONS of NEW FLAT-BOTTOMED STEEL RAILS, in Lots of about 50 tons and upwards, Sandberg's section, or similar thereto, weighing about 56 lbs. per yard, of the Darlington Iron Company's make, inspected by Sir Charles Fox and Company; together with the necessary STEEL FISH PLATES, now lying at the North-Eastern Railway Company's Yard, Dock Hill, Middlesborough.

Sale at half-past One o'clock punctually!

Specification and section may be had of the Auctioneers, 27 and 28, Pilgrim street, Newcastle-on-Tyne; or Mr. JOHN H. AUSTIN and Co., 90, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

JUNE 28TH, 1882.

VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE MINING MACHINERY AND MATERIALS FOR SALE AT SOUTH ROSKEAR MINE, CAMBORNE.

MR. H. V. NEWTON, Auctioneer, Valuer, &c., Polstrong Farm, Camborne, is favoured with instructions TO SELL, BY AUCTION, at South Roskear Mine, Camborne, on Wednesday, the 28th day of June, 1882, the WHOLE of the EXTENSIVE and VALUABLE

MINING MACHINERY AND MATERIALS

THEREON, viz.:—

A 70 in. PUMPING ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke in cylinder, and 7 ft. 6 in. in shaft, with three 10 ton boilers and fittings, balance bob, and 60 ft. shears and pulleys, complete.

A 14 in. horizontal WINDING ENGINE, 6 ft. stroke, with winding drum and steam capstan attached.

A 28 in. WINDING ENGINE, 9 ft. in cylinder, and 8 ft. outside, with two 10 ton boilers and fittings, complete.

A 36 in. STAMPING ENGINE, 8 ft. 8 in. stroke, with two 8 ton boilers and fittings, with three stamp axes and 48 heads, complete.

A 16 in. AIR COMPRESSOR, 3 ft. stroke, with 6 ton boiler for air receiver attached.

A 36 in. STAMPING ENGINE, with six 16 head axles, complete.

Four Breton's REVOLVING CALCINERS, 24 ft. bed each.

A 24 ft. iron WATER WHEEL, 2 ft. breast.

100 fms. PITWORK, from 12 to 14 in., including pumps, H pieces, door pieces, matchings, poles, and windbores.

30 fms. PUMPS, with pole, H and door piece.

200 fms. 4 in. cast iron flange AIR PIPES.

150 fms. 3 in. ditto ditto

200 fms. 2 in. ditto ditto

100 fms. 2 in. wrought iron ditto

100 fms. 1 in. ditto ditto

Five McKeans' ROCK BORING MACHINES and tackling.

400 fms. iron BRIDGE RAILS.

100 fms. 2 in. horizontal PUMPING RODS, with shieves.

100 fms. 14 in. pitch PINE RODS.

Strapping plates and bolts; five shaft tackles, with shieves, complete; 5 tons boiler for dry.

ON DRESSING FLOORS.

8 WATER WHEELS of various sizes.

300 fms. iron SHAFTING, with cog wheels, &c.

40 centre HEAD BUDDLES; 80 cleaning frames, together with a vast quantity of useful materials in the fitting shop, smith's shop, sampling house, pitman's house, and material houses and yards, and on the mine generally, such as

are used on an extensive and well-appointed mine.

The whole will be first offered in One Lot, and if not sold will be immediately sold in Lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

Catalogues and all further information may be obtained by applying to

THOMAS CORNISH, Esq., Solicitor, Penzance; and Capt. JAMES HOSKING, the Manager of the Mine, Roseau Villas, Camborne; and to the Auctioneer, Polstrong, Camborne.

Refreshments at Eleven o'clock. Sale to commence at Twelve o'clock.

Dated Polstrong, Camborne, June 12th, 1882.

PRELIMINARY.

THE VALUABLE PROPERTY known as the NORTH WALES TAN-Y-GRAIG GRANITE SETT QUARRIES

Overlooking Carnarvon Bay, 2 miles from the village of Chyrrwog, and on the high road midway between Carnarvon and Pwllheli.

On Friday, the 29th day of June, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Law Association Rooms, Liverpool.

MESSRS. BENTINCK AND SON WILL OFFER, in One Lot or otherwise, and subject to conditions of sale as may be then produced, the ENTIRE INTEREST in the LEASES, TRAMWAYS, JETTY, PLANT, and MACHINERY in connection with the above quarries, the produce whereof is precisely similar to that of the adjoining and far famed quarries of the Welsh Granite Company, and for which there appears to be an ever increasing demand.

Most favourable reports of eminent authorities, with full particulars, may be had in the meantime from Mr. JOHN ROBERTS, Solicitor, Bangor; the Auctioneers, Lord-street, Southport; and Messrs. PAYNE and GALLOWAY, Solicitors, 23, Brasenose-street, Manchester.

DAVID GRIFFITHS, the person in charge, will show the property.

SALE OF LEAD MINING PLANT.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a very large quantity of MINING PLANT belonging to the late Lessees of HURST MINES, in the parish of Marrick, near Richmond and Reeth, in the North Riding of Yorkshire:—

ONE 15 horse power HYDRAULIC ENGINE, with 6 and 7 in. Pressure Pipes, 6 in. Pumps, &c.

A first-class OVERSHOT WATER WHEEL, 27 ft. diameter, 3½ ft. breast, with Crushing Mill attached.

ONE ditto, 22 ft. diameter, 3½ ft. breast, with Crushing Mill attached.

ONE ditto, 20 ft. diameter, 3½ ft. breast.

7000 Yards of RAILS, varying from 24 lbs. to 12 lbs. per yard.

A large quantity of WAGONS, BARROWS, and other MINING IMPLEMENTS necessary for working Lead Mines.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. RALPH METCALFE, Hurst, Reeth, Richmond, Yorkshire; or to Messrs. LEEMAN, WILKINSON, and Co., Solicitors, York.

LIMESTONE QUARRIES, ANGLESEY.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, VALUABLE QUARRIES, with PLANT, and TWO VESSELS on the seaboard, in the parishes of Llanallgo and Llanegrad, producing excellent stone, in good demand for dockworks and other purposes.

The cleavage of the stone is remarkably good, it is easily worked, and very large blocks can be easily obtained. The quarries have never been fully developed, and the property is well worth the attention of capitalists and contractors.

For further particulars and to treat, apply to Messrs. BACKBANK, WILSON, and MULLINER, St. Andrews Chambers, Albert Square, Manchester.

HEMATITE IRON MINES, &c.

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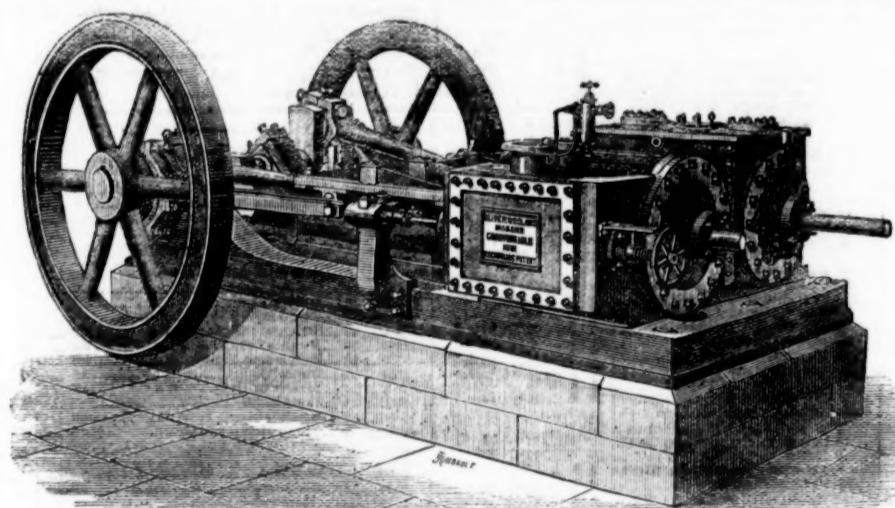
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Potentite does NOT contain its own MEANS OF IGNITION, is free from Nitro-Glycerine, and its SAFETY has been specially demonstrated by public experiments.

Its strength is unequalled.

In action it gives off neither flame, smoke, nor offensive smell. By its use labour is economised, as work can be resumed immediately after the shot is fired.

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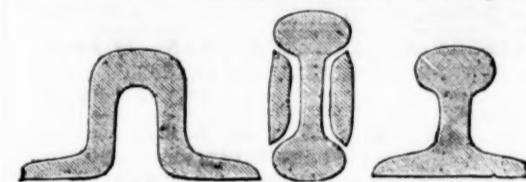
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Shares.	Paid.	Last wk.	Clos. pr.	Total divs.	Per sh.	Last pd.
3200 Blue Hills, t, c, St. Agnes	4 6	... 1 1/2	1 1/2 1/2	0 4 0	0 2	May 1881
6000 Corn Bras, t, Illogant	9 7 11	15 1/2	12 13	52 11	0 10	0 Nov. 1881
10240 Devon Gt. Consols, c, a, Tavistock*	1 0	0	7 1/2	7 7 1/2	0 6	Dec. 1880
4296 Dorecoath, c, t, Camborne	10 14	10 71	67 1/2	128 13	0 2 0	0 May 1882
6400 East Pool, t, c, Illogant	0 9	9 54	50 52 1/2	29 11 0	0 2 0	0 Apr. 1882
12500 Frongoch, *t, Cardigan (11000 sh.iss.)	2 0	0	3	1 1/2 2 1/2	0 4 0	0 2 0 Jan. 1881
12000 Great Holway, *t, Flintshire	5 0	0	5 1/2	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 Feb. 1882
13000 Great Laxey, t, Isle of Man*	4 0	0	18	17 18	0 4 0	0 6 Apr. 1882
6400 Green Hurlth, t, Durham	0 6	0	8 1/2	8 8 1/2	0 5 0	0 Feb. 1882
20000 Grogwinion, t, Cardigan*	2 0	0	2	3 1/2	0 16 4	0 1 July 1880
10240 Gunnislake (Clitters), t, c	2 2	0	2 1/2	2 1/2	0 19 0	0 2 Mar. 1882
2800 Isle of Man, t, Isle of Man*	25 0	0	—	83 5 0	1 0	0 Sept. 1880
6000 Killifreth, t, Chancewater	4 3	6	6	4 6	0 2 6	0 2 May 1882
20000 Leadhills, t, Lanarkshire	6 0	0	2 1/2	2 1/2	0 15 0	0 3 Mar. 1878
4300 Lisburne, t, Cardiganshire	18 15	—	—	613 0 0	0 10 0	0 June 1882
15000 Melanear, c, Hayle*	2 0	0	4 1/2	4 1/2 5	1 14 0	0 2 0 Apr. 1882
9000 Minera Mining Co., t, Wrexham*	5 0	0	10	8 10	69 3 8	0 1 Feb. 1882
20000 Mining Co. of Ireland, c, t, c*	7 0	0	—	—	24 0 0	0 2 6 Jan. 1880
8000 Mona, c, Anglesey	5 0	0	5	4 5	0 10 0	0 10 July 1880
11122 North Hendre, t, Wales	2 10	0	—	3 14 0	0 2 6	Nov. 1881
8146 Ditto	1 5	0	—	0 9 3	0 1 0	1 Nov. 1881
20000 North Levant, t, c, St. Just	13 6	0	4 1/2	3 1/2 4 1/2	4 16 0	0 3 Feb. 1881
4780 Penhalls, t, c, Illogant	4 0	0	—	3 17 0	0 1 0	1 Jan. 1881
6000 Pennant, t, bar, North Wales*	5 0	0	5	4 1/2 5	0 10 0	0 5 Mar. 1878
12000 Phoenix United, t, c, Linkinhorne*	6 0	0	3 1/2	2 1/2	17 2 0	0 2 0 May 1882
18000 Pr. Patrick*, s-l, Galloping (12000 pf. 10 p.c.)	1 0	0	—	0 18 0	0 2 0 July 1880	
10000 Red Rock, t, Cardigan	2 0	0	—	0 4 0	0 2 0 Jan. 1878	
12000 Roman Gravels, t, Salop*	7 10	0	9 1/2	9 1/2 0	0 5 0	0 May 1882
4000 Rydham, t, Wales	10 0	0	—	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 Feb. 1882
512 South Cadron, c, St. Cleer	1 5	0	17 1/2	11 1/2 12	.749 3 0	0 1 0 July 1880
612 South Condurrow, t, c, Camborne*	6 5	6	8 1/2	8 1/2 0	9 3 0	0 5 0 Apr. 1882
9000 South Darren, t, Cardigan*	1 16	0	7 1/2	7 1/2 0	3 4 0	0 2 0 Apr. 1880
4500 South Wheal Frances, t, Illogant	7 12	4	12 1/2	11 1/2 12 1/2	40 15 6	0 10 0 July 1880
6000 South Wheal Frances, t, Illogant	11 16	0	15	13 14	51 3 6	0 5 0 Dec. 1881
15000 Van, t, Llandaff*	4 5	9	5 1/2	5 7	25 8 0	0 2 0 Feb. 1882
12000 West Holway, t, Flintshire	1 0	0	—	1 1/4	0 1 0	0 Oct. 1881
512 West Tolgus, c, Redruth	98 0	0	15	12 14	33 0	0 1 0 Jan. 1881
24000 West Wheal Seton, c, Camborne*	15	0	—	18 1/2	15 17 1/2	111 10 0 3 9 Apr. 1878
6000 West Bassett, c, Illogant	7 0	4	11 1/2	10 10 1/2	28 3 8	0 6 0 Aug. 1882
7000 Wheal Crober, c, Tavistock	2 4	0	—	2 1/2 3	0 13 0 1 0 1 Mar. 1882	
1024 Wheal Eliza Consols, t, St. Austell	18 0	0	3	42 10 0	8 0 0 Aug. 1880	
15000 Wheal George, t, b, Carnarvon	1 0	0	3 1/2	3 3 0	0 1 0 Feb. 1882	
8000 Wheal Grenville, t, Camborne	15 0	0	10 1/2	10 11	1 7 6	0 7 6 May 1882
4295 Wheal Kitty, t, St. Agnes	5 9	6	1 1/4	12 15 8	0 1 6 Jan. 1881	
3000 Wheal Peveril, t, Redruth	7 11	0	10 1/2	9 10	8 13 6	0 4 0 Mar. 1882

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES

Shares.	Paid.	0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2 1/2	2 5 8	0 1 8 Mar. 1882
35500 Alamillos, t, Spain*	2 0	0	—	1 1/2 1/2	2 5 8	0 1 8 Mar. 1882
130000 Almada and Tirito Consol., s-t	1 0	0	—	5 1/2 5	0 6 3	0 1 0 May 1876
20000 Australian, c, South Australia	7 7	8	1 1/2	1 1/2 1/2	1 5 6	0 2 0 Aug. 1881
20000 Baridey Creek, g, California*	4 0	0	—	1 1/2 1/2	1 1 0	0 3 0 June 1880
20000 Cape Copper Mining, *t, South Africa	1 0	0	55	52 45 1/2	47 7 6	2 0 0 June 1882
50000 Copiapo, c, Chile* (24 shares)	3 8	0	3 1/2	3 1/2 3	1 17 9	0 1 0 June 1882
70000 English & Australian, c, S. Aust.	2 10	0	1 1/2	1 1/2 1/2	3 0 9	0 1 0 Mar. 1882
20000 Eng.-Aus., g, Vict.* (pref. sh. 20000 o.)	1 0	0	—	5 1/2 5	2 1/2 3	0 3 0 Aug. 1882
25000 Fortuna, t, Spain*	2 0	0	—	4 1/2 4 1/2	42 10 0	0 1 0 July 1880
60000 Frontine & Boliviana, g, New Gran.*	2 0	0	—	3 1/2 3 1/2	3 1/2 3	0 1 0 Feb. 1882
20000 La Plata, r, Leadville	2 0	0	2 1/2	2 1/2 3	25 11 3	0 1 0 June 1882
15000 Linares, t, Spain*	3 0	0	4 1/2 4 1/2	18 19 10	1 0 0 2 0 Mar. 1882	
60000 New Queradas, c, Venezuela	5 0	0	4 1/2 4 1/2	0 5 6	3 0 0 July 1881	
100000 Olaria, t, Spain*	100	0	—	98 93	98 98	0 6 0 per cent.
3000 Oregon, g, Oregon, U.S. (pref. sh.)	4 0	0	—	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 Dec. 1880
50000 Panuelillo, c, Chile*	4 0	0	6 1/2	6 1/2 5	1 0 9 0 0 1 May 1882	
25000 Pitangui, g, Brazil (in 8000 £1 pd.)	0 10	0	—	0 1 0	0 1 0 Sept. 1880	
14000 Pontibaud, s-l, France	20	0	0	13 11 13	28 17 6	0 7 3 Dec. 1880
100000 Port Phillip, g, Clunes* (12 shares)	1 0	0	—	1 1/2 1/2	1 14 2 0	0 10 0 Feb. 1881
50000 Rara Fortune, t, Argentina	1 0	0	—	0 2 0	0 1 0 Jan. 1881	
54000 Richmond Consol., s, Nevada*	5 0	0	8 1/2	8 1/2 9 1/2	13 11 6 0 10 Feb. 1882	
24532 Rio Tinto, c, Mortage Bds., Huelva 100	0 0	104	—	102 104	5 per cent.	July 1880
22500 Ditto, shares	10 0	0	24 1/2	23 1/2 24 1/2	1 12 0 0 16 Apr. 1882	
100000 Port Phillip, g, Clunes* (12 shares)	1 0	0	—	1 1/2 1/2	1 14 2 0 10 Feb. 1881	
50000 Rara Fortune, t, Argentina	1 0	0	—	0 2 0	0 1 0 Jan. 1881	
54000 Richmond Consol., s, Nevada*	5 0	0	8 1/2	8 1/2 9 1/2	13 11 6 0 10 Feb. 1882	
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100000 Port Phillip, g, Clunes* (12 shares)	1 0	0	—	1 1/2 1/2	1 14 2 0 10 Feb. 1881	
50000 Rara Fortune, t, Argentina	1 0	0	—	0 2 0	0 1 0 Jan. 1881	
54000 Richmond Consol., s, Nevada*	5 0	0	8 1/2	8 1/2 9 1/2	13 11 6 0 10 Feb. 1882	
24532 Rio Tinto, c, Mortage Bds., Huelva 100	0 0	104	—	102 104	5 per cent.	July 1880
22500 Ditto, shares	10 0	0	24 1/2	23 1/2 24 1/2	1 12 0 0 16 Apr. 1882	
100000 Port Phillip, g, Clunes* (12 shares)	1 0	0	—	1 1/2 1/2	1 14 2 0 10 Feb. 1881	
50000 Rara Fortune, t, Argentina	1 0	0	—	0 2 0	0 1 0 Jan. 1881	
54000 Richmond Consol., s, Nevada*	5 0	0	8 1/2	8 1/2 9 1/2	13 11 6 0 10 Feb. 1882	
24532 Rio Tinto, c, Mortage Bds., Huelva 100	0 0	104	—	102 104	5 per cent.	July 1880
22500 Ditto, shares	10 0	0	24 1/2	23 1/2 24 1/2	1 12 0 0 16 Apr. 1882	
100000 Port Phillip, g, Clunes* (12 shares)	1 0	0	—	1		